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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

"George!" A surprising note of affection crept into his lordship's voice. "George, old boy—this is Allan. I'm waiting for you in my rooms."

"Dear old chap," said the lordship, turning away from the telephone. "Twenty-three years since he has seen one of his own flesh and blood! Twenty-three years of wandering in this God-forsaken country—I beg your pardon, Minot. I wonder what he'll say to me. I wonder what George will say after all these years."

Nervously Allan Harrowby walked the floor. In a moment the door opened, and the tall, blond Chicago man stood in the doorway. His blue eyes glowed. Without a word he came into the room, and gripped the hand of his brother, then stood gazing as if he would never get enough.

And then George Harrowby spoke.

"Is that a ready-made suit you have on, Allan?" he asked huskily.

"Why—why—yes, George."

"I thought so. It's a rotten bad fit, Allan. A rotten bad fit."

Thus did George Harrowby greet the first of his kin he had seen in a quarter of a century. Thus did he give the lie to fiction, and to Trimmer, writer of fancy seeing you after all these years" speeches.

He dropped his younger brother's hand and strode to the window. He looked out. The courtyard to the De la Pax was strangely misty even in the morning sunlight. Then he turned, smiling.

"How's the old boy?" he asked.

"He's well, George. Speaks of you now and then. Think he'd like to see you. Why not run over and look him up?"

"I will." George Harrowby turned again to the window. "Ought to have buried the hatchet long ago. Been so busy—but I'll change all that. I'll run over and see him first chance I get—and I'll write to him today."

"Good. Great to see you again, George. Heard you'd shuffled off."

"Not much. Alive and well in Chicago. Great to see you."

"Suppose you know about the wedding."

"Yes. Fine girl, too. Had a waiter point her out to me at breakfast—rather rude, but I was in a hurry to see her. Er—pretty far gone and all that, Allan?"

"Pretty far gone."

"That's the eye. I was afraid it might be a financial proposition until I saw the girl."

Allan shifted nervously.

"Ah—er—of course, you're Lord Harrowby," he said.

George Harrowby threw back his head and laughed his hearty pleasant laugh.

"Sit down, kid," he said. And the coin of nobility, thus informally addressed, sat.

"I thought you'd come at me with the title," said George Harrowby, also dropping into a chair. "Don't go, Mr. Minot—no secrets here. Allan, you and your wife must come out and see us. Got a wife myself—fine girl—she's from Marion, Indiana. And I've got two of the liveliest little Americans you ever saw. Live in a little Chicago superbungalow house, shady street, neighbors all from down country way. Gibson's drawings on the walls, George Ade's books on the tables, phonograph in the corner with all of George M. Cohan's songs. Whole family wakes in the morning ready for a McCutcheon carboon. My boys talk about nothing but Cubs and White Sox all summer. They're going to a western university in a few years. We raised 'em on James Whitcomb Riley's poems. Well, Allan—"

"Well, George—"

"Say, what do you imagine would happen if I went back to a home like that with the news that I was Lord Harrowby, in line to become the Earl of Raybrook. There'd be a riot. Wife would be startled out of her wits. Children would hate me. Be an outcast in my own family. Neighbors would turn up their noses when they went by our house. Fellows at the club would guy me. Lord Harrowby, eh! Take off your hats to his ludship, boys. Business would fall off."

Smilingly George Harrowby took a cigar and lighted it.

"No Allan," he finished, "a lord wouldn't make a hell of a hit anywhere in America, but in Chicago, in the automobile business—say, I'd be so lonesome and deserted as the reading-room of an Elk's Club."

"I don't quite understand——" Allan began.

"No," said George, turning to meet Minot's smile, "but this gentleman does. It all means, Allan, that there's nothing doing. You are Lord Harrowby, the next Earl of Raybrook. Take the title, and God bless you."

"But, George," Allan objected, "legally you can't——"

"Don't worry, Allan," said the man from Chicago, "there's nothing we can't do in America, and do legally. "How's this? I've always been intending to take out naturalization papers. I'll do it the minute I get back to Chicago—and then the title is yours. In the meantime when you introduce me to your friends here, we'll just pretend I've taken them out already."

Allan Harrowby got up and laid his hand affectionately on his brother's shoulder.

"You're a brick, old boy," he said. "You always were. I'm glad you're to be here for the wedding. How did you happen to come?"

"That's right—you don't know, do you? I came in response to a telegram from Lloyds, of New York."

"From—er—Lloyds?" asked Allan blankly.

"Yes, Allan. That yacht you came down here on didn't belong to Martin Wall. It belonged to me. He made away with it from North river because he happened to need it. Wall's a crook, my boy."

"The Lileth your ship! My word!"

"It is. I called it the Lady Evelyn, Allan. Lloyds found out that it had been stolen and sent me a wire. So here I am."

"Lloyds found out through me," Minot explained to the dazed Allan. "Oh—I'm beginning to see" said Allan slowly. "By the way, George, we've another score to settle with Wall."

He explained briefly how Wall had acquired Chain Lightning's Collar, and returned a duplicate of paste in its place. The elder Harrowby listened with serious face.

"It's no doubt the collar he was trailing you for, Allan," he said. "And that's how he came to need the yacht. But when finally he got his eager fingers on those diamonds, poor old Wall must have had the shock of his life."

"How's that?"

"It wasn't Wall who had the duplicate made. It was—father—years ago, when I was still at home. He wanted money to bet, as usual—had the duplicate made—risked and lost."

"But," Allan objected, "he gave it to me to give to Miss Meyrick. Surely he wouldn't have done that——"

"How old is he now? Eighty-two? Allan, the old boy must be a little childish by now—he forgot. I'm sure he forgot. That's the only view to take of it."

A silence fell. In a moment the elder brother said:

"Allan, I want you to assure me again that you're marrying because you love the girl—and for no other reason."

"Straight, George," Allan answered, and looked his brother in the eye.

"Good kid. There's nothing in the other kind of marriage—all unhappiness—all wrong. I was sure you must be on the level—but, you see, after Mr. Thacker—the insurance chap in New York—knew who I was and that I wouldn't take the title, he told me about that fool policy you took out."

"No? Did he?"

"All about it. Sort of knocked me silly for a minute. But I remembered the Harrowby gambling streak—and if you love the girl, and really want to marry her, I can't see any harm in the idea. However, I hope you lose out on the policy. Everything O. K. now? Nothing in the way?"

"Not a thing," Lord Harrowby replied. "Minot here has been a bully help—worked like mad to put the wedding through. I owe everything to him."

"Insuring a woman's mind," reflected George Harrowby. "Not a bad idea, Allan. Almost worthy of an American. Still—I could have insured you myself after a fashion—promised you a good job as manager of our new London branch in case the marriage fell through. However, your method is more original."

Allan Harowby was slowly pacing the room. Suddenly he turned, and despite the fact that all obstacles were removed, he seemed a very much worried young man.

"George——Mr. Minot," he began, "I've a confession to make. It's about that policy." He stopped. "The old family trouble, George. We're gamblers to the bone—all of us. Last Friday night—at the Manhattan Club—I turned over that policy to Martin Wall to hold as security for a $5,000 loan."

"Why the devil did you do that?" Minot cried.

"Well——" And Allan Harrowby was in his old state of helplessness again. "I wanted to save the day. Gonzale was hounding us for money—I thought I saw a chance to win—"

"But Wall! Wall of all people!"

"I know. I oughtn't to have done it. Knew Wall wasn't altogether straight. But nobody else was about— I got excited—borrowed—lost the whole of it, too. Wha—what are we going to do?"

He looked appealingly at Minot. But for once it was not on Minot's shoulders that the responsibility for action fell. George Harrowby cheerfully took charge.

"I was just on the point of going out to the yacht, with an officer," he said. "Suppose we three run out alone and talk business with Martin Wall?"

Fifteen minutes later the two Harrowbys and Minot boarded the yacht which Martin Wall had chirstened the Lileth. George Harrowby looked about him with interst.

"He's taken very good care of it—I'll say that for him," he remarked.

Martin Wall came suavely forward.

"Mr. Wall," said Minot pleasantly, "allow me to present Mr. George Harrowby, the owner of the boat on which we now stand."

"I beg your pardon," said Wall, without the quiver of an eyelash. "So careless of me. Don't stand, gentlemen. Have chairs—all of you."

And he stared George Harrowby calmly in the eye.

"You're flippant this morning," said the elder Harrowby. "We'll be glad to sit, thank you. And may I repeat what Mr. Minot has told you—I own this yacht."

"Indeed?" Mr. Wall's face beam-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

MYSTERY CLOUDS MISSION OF COL. HOUSE TO EUROPE

It Isn't Peace, Wilson Declares; I Won't Discuss It at All, Says Secretary of State.

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 22.—After refusing to discuss the matter earlier in the day, President Wilson later sent word to the newspaper men here, confirming the report that Colonel E. M. House is going to Europe at his request. The President denied flatly, however, that Colonel House's trip has anything to with peace.

Further than that he would not discuss the matter.

Just what instructions Colonel House has received from the President and Secretary Lansing is a profound secret.

Secretary of State Lansing in Washington, refused to throw any light on the contemplated visit. He was plainly disturbed over the fact that the news that the colonel was to go had been made public, and intimated he feared the publicity might prove embarrassing to the mission. The secretary asked that Colonel House's statement that he (House) was "taking information to some American ambassadors" be taken at its face value and that there be no speculation on his mission.

May Forecast Diplomatic Changes.

The present diplomatic situation confronting the United States is admittedly extremely delicate. A number of American representatives are having difficulty in carrying out the instructions given them by this government. In addition, the action of Ambassador Page in London in making public the report of Minister Brand Whitlock in the Cavell case and confidential reports regarding conditions in German prison camps where British prisoners of war are being detained, has resulted in friction with Berlin.

Although officials refused pointblank to discuss the matter, rumors were current that as a result of the House trip changes may be made in the American diplomatic forces abroad. Gossip is chiefly concerned with the names of Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Sharp at Paris.

Talk has been heard for some days that at least some of the American ambassadors in the belligerent countries are not working in entire harmony with Secretary of State Lansing. All information along this line is refused by those closest to the President. He conferred with Colonel House in Washington last Thursday night, it was learned today. The colonel made the trip secretly, arriving in the capital after nightfall, and proceeding from the station to the White House in a public automobile to avoid recognition. Secretary Lansing and the President were waiting for him and after a three hours' conference the colonel returned to New York.

At the conference all of the matters affecting American diplomacy in Europe were thoroughly discussed.

Wilson Wants First-Hand Word.

It was learned that the President desires further first-hand information concerning European affairs. Under ordinary circumstances, he would secure this by bringing ambassadors to report, but in the present delicate state of international affairs of the United States such action is regarded as unwise, and Colonel House may be making the trip to Europe at his request to confer with them.

The trip will be the second one made by Col. House. Last spring he visited Germany, France and England and talked with high government officials. At the time of the first trip it was reported that Col. House acted as the personal emissary of President Wilson and that he went on a pease mission. This Col. House denied, although later he reported to the President on his observations of the state of public opinion abroad. While what he told the President never became known, it was learned that his picture of the situation did not change the President's belief that the time then was inopportune for initiating a peace movement.

OUR NAVY'S UNFIT FOR WARFARE, SAYS FORMER HEAD, VON MEYER

Man Who Conducted the Naval Branch of the Government for Years Says the Fleet, on a Peace Basis, Is Short of Men, Torpedoes, Mines, Ammunition and Plans.

GEORGE VON L. MEYER, former secretary of the navy, has written an indictment of the present administration's navy policy. In an article, "Our Unprepared Navy," just published in the Yale Review, Mr. Meyer thus criticises the methods of President Wison and Secretary Daniels:

"The fundamental defect of the navy department is that it has no brain, no competent military organism charged with the preparation of the fleets for war and with their conduct in war. In consequence, **the navy is being built and administered on a peace basis and is not being efficiently prepared for war service.** In this respect it differs from the admiralties of all other navies, whose energies are directed by a thoroughly educated military staff.

GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

"One of the problems of the nations outside of Germany has been an insufficient supply of arms. **Our shortage of torpedoes and mines of modern construction, as well as certain kinds of ammunition, is an open secret.**

"Our secretary of the navy closes his eyes to the advantages of locations and is following a backward policy of opening all the yards irrespective of their need to the fleet, distributing work and adding the building of ships. Now, it has been proved that the cost is invariably greater in the government yard, and in one case to the extent of a million and a quarter dollars.

"Submarines Unfit for Use"

"We have no tested war plans, no tested organization for war, no tested mobilization scheme: and, as to gunnery, our competitors have accomplished feats greater than any that we have ever attempted.

"At the present time it is the rare exception for a ship of the United States navy to have its full complement. And to provide the necessary crews for all the ships in the navy that would be useful in time of war would require 20,000 additional men.

"At the present time we could place no reliance on the submarine fleet to protect our coast, for it is unfit for sea service.

"President Wilson in his speech at the Manhattan club, on the fifth of November, **unfortunately misled the public into a feeling of security** by saying that never in our history was the navy stronger and more prepared than at the present time, and that all we had to do was to increase the pace and carry on the policies that we had been pursuing.

"Are we merely to quicken the pace of building ships and at the same time continue the policy which congress has pursued for many years of being short several thousand men in meeting the requirements of the fleet? Ships with a partial complement of trained men are of reduced value.

"It is a short-sighted policy to pursue a course which weakens the efficiency of the ship, embarrasses the commander, and invites defeat.

Little Arming of Airships

"Furthermore, it is a dangerous policy not to have a large reserve force of trained men to use for ships out of commission, but needed in case of war, and to lack a reserve force to draw upon in order to fill vacancies from casualties.

"Are we to neglect the development of aeroplanes and hydroplanes, which have played such an important part in locating the armies of the enemy, the movements of ships, the position of hidden batteries, and have been instrumental in driving off the enemies' airships? **The arming of airships has taken great strides, and yet we have no equipment in that direction worthy of mention.**

"If the defense movement throughout the country is to bring practical results, the public must be educated as to what steps are actually necessary. The real danger is that as a result of this agitation, **congress will only "quicken the pace" by increasing the appropriation in order to enlarge the building program and then "continue the policies which we have been furthering"**—the result of which has been an unbalanced fleet, unseaworthy submarines, innumerable and unnecessary naval stations, shortage of ammunition and personnel, and an archaic organization in the navy department at Washigton.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Republican congressmen are looking expectantly toward Theodore Roosevelt when talking 1916. Different booms depend upon his attitude.

Congress will not meet again until Tuesday, January 4, both houses having adjourned over the holidays until that time.

In a speech in the house of commons Lloyd-George told England that Germany wins because of its mechanical efficiency.

Democrats have split on the Ancona note, senate leaders on the foreign relations committee, calling Wilson too aggressive.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce reports a billion-dollar increase in exports the first ten months of the year, but the total imports are less.

Colorado joins the dry column January 1. More than 1,500 saloons and 14 breweries will be closed at that time.

Full settlement of the Lusitania case, including reparation for the lives of the American victims, has been postponed by the dismissal of the German naval and military attaches and the American demands in the Ancona case.

Cardinal Gibbons does not believe that the United States will become involved in the war.

According to G. O. Robinson, an aeroplane expert just arrived from England, that country is making elaborate preparation for a big aerial attack on the German fleet in the Kiel canal.

The postal department is about to issue stamped envelopes bearing an embossed two-cent postage stamp of new design. It is a circle printed with red ink and bears the head of Washington in profile.

More than 30 recommendations for changes in the federal neutrality laws have been prepared for the consideration of Attorney General Gregory by assistants concerned in the enforcement of neutrality statutes.

The total losses in the Austrian-Italian theatre of war are placed by Swiss military experts at 750,000 men in killed, wounded and captured.

The war department has made the announcement that the American troops at El Paso have been ordered to "return vigorously any further deliberate firing" from the Mexican side of the border.

Captain von Papen, the recalled military attache to the German embassy , said as he prepared to sail for home, that the people of the United States had treated him very unfairly.

It is reported that Turkish patrols have crossed the Egyptian line south of El Arish and have engaged the British outposts. This is believed to be the prelude of the long heralded Turco-German drive against the Suez canal.

In case it becomes necessary to mobilize the country's industrial resources for war the federal trade commission has been making preparedness plans.

Henry A. Wise Wood, representative of the American society of Aeronautic Engineers, has resigned as a member of the naval consulting board because he believes the administration's naval program is inadequate for the country's defense.

The French official report has admitted the recapture of a part of the Hartmans-Wellerkopf summit by the Germans.

Won't Be Candidate for Nomination, He Says

EX-SENATOR ELIHU ROOT
PHOTO © BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

ROOT WON'T RUN FOR PRESIDENT, HE SAYS

He Will Force Withdrawal of Name From Ballot.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 24.—Elihu Root, in a letter to the Republican state central committee, said today:

"I am not a candidate for President. If my name is put on the ballot, I shall be compelled to insist upon its being withdrawn."

It was said at the committee rooms that the name of Theodore Roosevelt will now probably go on the ballot.

FRENCH GENERALS RELIEVED

Paris, Dec. 24.—Fifteen more French generals have been relieved of active command by General Joffre in the reorganization of the military establishment. Five were retired and the others placed on the reserve list.

AUSTRIAN RULER TELLS MINISTER TO BOW TO U. S.

New Ancona Note Curtly Refuses to Debate Issue and Calls for Complete Disavowal.

The United States' rejoinder to Austria in the Ancona case, upon the reply to which depends whether diplomatic relations between the two countries will continue, was made public Dec. 22.

The new not, although brief and friendly in tone, calls upon Austria-Hungary immediately to comply with demands already made and bases the dual monarchy's responsibility for the death of Americans solely on the admitted statements of the Austrian admiralty.

In renewing its demands for the disavowal for the sinking of the vessel, punishment of the submarine commander and indemnity for American lives, the United States declines to discuss other testimony than that afforded by the admiralty statement. It likewise refuses absolutely to debate the rules of international law or principles of humanity involved.

The Hague, Dec. 23.—"Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has taken the step necessary to prevent a break in diplomatic relations between his country and the United States," says a message received from Vienna today by a neutral diplomat who has been afforded exceptional opportunities for communication with both the Austrian and German capitals.

"The aged emperor has counseled Baron Burian, his foreign minister, to grant the demands of the United States," the message continues. "He wishes the world to understand that Austria is not at odds with America over the principle of humanity involved in the destruction of the Ancona, but that the issue is one of facts and that the facts presented by the United States will be accepted by him."

RENEWED DEMANDS OF U. S. UPON AUSTRIA IN ANCONA CASE

Holds Austrian admiralty absolutely responsible for sinking of Ancona and deaths of Americans.

Bases demands on Austria's own story of the torpedoing of Ancona.

Refuses to discuss testimony of other witnesses as to details of tragedy.

Declares culpability of submarine commander is clearly established.

Declines to debate the international law or to discuss principles of humanity "wilfully violated."

Finally renews demands already made for disavowal of act, punishment of submarine commander and indemnity for deaths of Americans.

LANSING WASTES FEW WORDS; HERE'S TEXT OF LATEST NOTE

SECRETARY LANSING'S note in reply to Austria's refusal to meet the American demands in the Ancona case says:

"*The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:*

"*Department of State, "Washington, Dec. 19, 1915.*

"You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, textually as follows:

"'The government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on Dec. 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

"'On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiedenek, the charge d'affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the department of state a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board. This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to place upon the commander of the submarine who fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

"'In view of these admitted circumstances, the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured or put in jeopardy by **his lawless act.**

"'**The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice, that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government questions or disputes them.**

"'**The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander, and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December, 1915.** It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.'

"LANSING."

MOST POWERFUL PACT IN THE WORLD HAS ONLY 52 WORDS

London, Dec. 23.—Fifty-two words comprise the most powerful international pact in the history of the world.

This pact is the Declaration of London, binding England, France, Russia, Japan and Italy into a quintuple alliance. By the terms of the pact, no one of the powers can conclude a separate peace. The text of the covenant follows:

"The British, French, Italian, Japanese and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The five governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

It is signed by the following representatives of the powers: England, Sir Edward Grey; France, Paul Cambon; Italy, Marquis Imperiali; Japan, K. Inouye; Russia, Comte Benkadorff.

Rail President Is Waiter in Own Train

Portland, Ore., Dec. 24.—James D. Farrell, president of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co., is a pretty good fellow. His private car was hitched onto a Portland-Seattle train which became stalled far from a town. The passengers had a long foodless wait in sight, but Farrell was equal to the emergency. He ordered his chef to cook all the available food, and donning a big white apron, Farrell served breakfast to the passengers.

WILEY PRAISES HORSE MEAT

Says Flesh of Young Animals is Wholesome.

Washington, Dec. 24.—An equine steak is wholesome and nutritious, according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the food expert.

"There is no hygienic objection to horse meat as food for humans if the meat comes from young, healty horses," said Dr. Wiley. "The meat is somewhat tougher than beef, but it is wholesome and nutritious.

"It can be prepared in a number of ways, fried as steak, stewed, hashed, made into a pie, or cooked exactly like any other kind of meat."

PRINCE HENRY OF REUSS ILL

Berlin, Dec. 22.—The North German Gazette announces that a leave of absence because of illness has been granted to Prince Henry of Reuss, German minister to Persia.

LONE CAVALRY OFFICER CAPTURES BALKAN CITY

Surprises Mayor and Council Into Surrender.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—(By Wireless to Sayville).—The exploit of a youthful Austro-Hungarian cavalry captain in connection with the capture of Plevlje, in northern Montenegro, is recorded by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"The captain, unaccompanied, made his way through the Montenegrin lines and entering Plevlje, surprised the mayor and his council in session. The captain demanded surrender of the town, fixed the hour at which its arms must be handed over, and carried two hostages with him on his return to his regiment.

"On the following day the victorious Austro-Hungarian troops entered Plevlje, greeted by the cheers of the Mohammedan population. At a fixed hour all the arms were handed over in the municipal building and the hostages released."

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

For half an hour Joan worked over him, talking to him all the time, and fondling him with her soft words. She bathed his wounds in warm water, and then covered them with a healing salve, and Kazan was filled again with that old restful desire to remain with her always, and never to go back into the forests. For an hour she let him lie on the edge of her dress, with his nose touching her foot, while she worked on baby things. Then she rose to prepare supper, and Kazan got up—a little wearily—and went to the door Gray Wolf and the gloom of the night were calling him, and he answered that call with a slouch of his shoulders and a drooping head. Its old thrill was gone. He watched his chance, and went out through the door. The moon had risen when he rejoined Gray Wolf. She greeted his return with a low whine of joy, and muzzled him with her blind face. In her helplessness she looked happier than Kazan in all his strength.

From now on, during the days that followed, it was a last great fight between blind and faithful Gray Wolf and the woman. If Joan had known of what lay in the thicket, if she could once have seen the poor creature to whom Kazan was now all life—the sun, the stars, the moon, and food—she would have helped Gray Wolf. But as it was she tried to lure Kazan more and more to the cabin, and slowly she won.

At last the great day came, eight days after the fight on the Sun Rock. Kazan had taken Gray Wolf to a wooded point on the river two days before, and there he had left her the preceding night when he went to the cabin. This time a stout babiche thong was tied to the collar around his neck, and he was fastened to a staple in the log wall Joan and her husband were up before it was light next day. The sun was just rising when they all went out, the man carrying the baby, and Joan leading him. Joan turned and locked the cabin door, and Kazan heard a sob in her throat as they followed the man down to the river. The big canoe was packed and waiting. Joan got in first, with the baby. Then, still holding the babiche thong, she drew Kazan up close to her, so that he lay with his weight against her.

The sun fell warmly on Kazan's back as they shoved off, and he closed his eyes, and rested his head on Joan's lap. Her hand fell softly on his shoulder. He heard again that sound which the man could not hear, the broken sob in her throat, as the canoe moved slowly down to the wooded point.

Joan waved her hand back at the cabin, just disappearing behind the trees.

"Good-by!" she cried sadly. "Good-by—" And then she buried her face close down to Kazan and the baby, and sobbed.

The man stopped paddling.

"You're not sorry—Joan?" he asked.

They were drifting past the point now, and the scent of Gray Wolf came to Kazan's nostrils, rousing him, and bringing a low whine from his throat.

"You're not sorry—we're going?" Joan shook her head.

"No," she replied. "Only I've—always lived here—in the forests—and they're—home!"

The point with its white finger of sand, was behind them now. And Kazan was standing rigid, facing it. The man called to him, and Joan lifted her head. She, too, saw the point, and suddenly the babiche leash slipped from her fingers, and a strange light leaped into her eyes as she saw what stood at the end of that white tip of sand. It was Gray Wolf. Her blind eyes were turned toward Kazan. At last Gray Wolf, the faithful, understood. Scent told her what her eyes could not see. Kazan and the man-smell were together. And they were going—going—going—

"Look!" whispered Joan.

The man turned. Gray Wolf's forefeet were in the water. And now, as the canoe drifted farther and farther away, she settled back on her haunches, raised her head to the sun which she could not see and gave her last long wailing cry for Kazan.

The canoe lurched. A tawny body shot through the air—and Kazan was gone.

The man reached forward for his rifle. Joan's hand stopped him. Her face was white.

"Let him go back to her! Let him go—let him go!" she cried. "It is his place—with her."

And Kazan reaching the shore, shook the water from his shaggy hair, and looked for the last time toward the woman. The canoe was drifting slowly around the first bend. A moment more and it had disappeared. Gray Wolf had won.

CHAPTER X

The Days of Fire.

From the night of the terrible fight with the big gray lynx on the top of the Sun Rock, Kazan remembered less and less vividly the old days when he had been a sledge-dog, and the leader of a pack. He would never quite forget them and always there would stand out certain memories from among the rest, like fires cutting the blackness of night. But as man dates events from his birth, his marriage, his freedom from a bondage, or some foundation-step in his career, so all things seemed to Kazan to begin with two tragedies which had followed one fast upon the other after the birth of Gray Wolf's pups.

The first was the fight on the Sun Rock, when the big gray lynx had blinded his beautiful wolf mate for all time, and had torn her pups into pieces. He in turn had killed the lynx. But Gray Wolf was still blind. Vengeance had not been able to give her

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

ABE MARTIN

Ever notice how children an' dogs keep away from some folks?

Practice may make perfect, but jest th' same th' feller who only shoots off his mouth once in a while allus hits the mark.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

ed. "You bought it from Wilson, I presume."

"Just who is Wilson?"

"Why—he's the man I rented it from in New York."

"So that's your tale, is it?" Allan Harrowby put in.

"You wound me," protested Mr. Wall. "That's my tale, as you call it. I rented this boat in New York from a man named Albert Wilson. I have the lease to show you, also my receipt for one month's rent."

"I'll bet you have," commented Minot.

"Bet anything you like. You come from a betting institution, I believe."

"No, Mr. Wall, I did not buy the yacht from Wilson," said George Harrowby. "I've owned it for several years."

"How do I know that?" asked Martin Wall.

"Glance over that," said the elder Harrowby, taking a paper from his pocket. "A precaution you failed to take with Albert Wilson."

"Dear, dear." Mr. Wall looked over the paper and handed it back. "Can it be that Wilson was a fraud? I suggest the police, Mr. Harrowby. I shall be very glad to testify."

"I suggest the police, too," said Minot hotly, "for Mr. Martin Wall. If you thought you had a right on this boat, Wall, why did you throw me overboard into the North river when I mentioned the name of Lloyds?"

Mr. Wall regarded him with pained surprise.

"I threw you overboard because I didn't want you on my boat," he said. "I thought you understood that fully."

"Nonsense," Minot cried. "You stole this boat by bribing the caretaker, and when I mentioned Lloyds, famous the world over as a marine insurance firm, you thought I was after you, and threw me over the rail. I see it all very clearly now."

"You're a wise young man——"

"Mr. Wall," George Harrowby broke in, "it may interest you to know that we don't believe a word of the Wilson story. But it may also interest you to know that I am willing to let the whole matter drop—on one condition."

"What's that?"

"My brother Allan here borrowed five thousand dollars from you the other night and gave you as security a bit of paper quite worthless to anyone save himself. Accept my check for five thousand and hand him back the paper."

Mr. Wall smiled. He reached into his inner coat pocket.

With the greatest pleasure," he said. "Here is the—er—the document." He laughed. Then, nothing the check book on the elder Harrowby's knee, he added: "There was a little matter of interest——"

"Not at all!" George Harrowby loked up. "The interest is forfeited to pay wear and tear on this yacht."

For a moment Wall showed fight, but he did not much care for the light he saw in the elder Harrowby's eyes. He recognized a vast difference in brothers.

"Oh, very well," he said. The check was written and the exchange made.

"Since you are convinced I am the owner of the yacht," said George Harrowby rising, "I take it you will leave it at once?"

"As soon as I can remove my belongings," Wall said. "A most unfortunate affair all round."

"A fortunate one for you," commented Mr. Minot.

Wall glared.

"My boy," he said angrily, "did anyone ever tell you you were a bad-luck jinx?"

"Never," smiled Minot.

"You look like one to me," growled Martin Wall.

George Harrowby arranged to keep the crew Wall had engaged, in order to get the Lady Evelyn back to New York. It was thought best for the owner to stay aboard until Wall had gathered his property and departed, so Allan Harrowby and Minot alone returned to San Marco. As they crossed the plaza Allan said:

"By gad—everything looks lovely now. Jenkins out of the way, good old George side-stepping the title, the policy safe in my pocket. Not a thing in the way!"

"It's almost too good to be true," replied Minot, with a very mirthless smile.

"It must be a great relief to you, old boy. You have worked hard. Must feel perfectly jolly over all this?"

"Me?" said Minot. "Oh, I can hardly maintain myself for joy. I feel like twining orange blossoms in my hair—"

He walked on, kicking the gravel savagely at each step. Not a thing in the way now. Not a single, solitary, hopeful little thing.

CHAPTER XIX.

Mr. Minot Goes Through Fire.

The Duchess of Lismore elected to give her dinner and dance in Miss Meyrick's honor as near to the bright Florida stars as she could. On the top floor of the De la Pax was a private dining room, only partially enclosed, with a picturesque view of the palm-dotted courtyard below. Adjacent to this was a sun-room with a removable glass roof, and this the duchess had ordered transformed into a ballroom. There in the open the newest society dances should rise to offend the soft southern sky.

Being a good general, the hostess was early on the scene, marshaling her forces. To her there came Cynthia Merrick, radiant and lovely and wide-eyed on the eve of her wedding.

"How sweet you look, Cynthia," said the duchess graciously. "But then, you long ago solved the problem of what becomes you."

"I have to look as sweet as I can," replied the girl wearily. "All the rest of my life I shall have to try and live up to the nobility."

She sighed.

"To think," remarked the duchess, busy over a great bowl of flowers, "that tomorrow night this time little Cynthia will be Lady Harrowby. I suppose you'll go to Rakedale Hall for part of the year at least?"

"I suppose so."

"I, too, have had my Rakedale hall. Formal, Cynthia dear, formal. Nothing but silly little hunts, silly little shoots—American men would die there. As for American women—nothing ever happens—the hedges bloom in neat little rows—the trees blossom—they're bare again—Cynthia, sometimes I've been in a state where I'd give ten years of my life just to hear the rattle of an elevated train!"

She stood looking down at the girl, an all too evident pity in her eyes.

"It isn't all it might be, I fancy—marrying into the peerage," Cynthia said.

"My dear," replied the duchess, "I've nearly died at times. I never was exactly what you'd call a patriot, but—often I've walked in the night and thought of Detroit. My little car rattling over the cobblestones—a new gown tried on at Madame Harbier's—a matinee—and chocolate afterward at that little place—you remember it. And our house on Woodward avenue—the good times there. On the veranda in the evening, and Jack Little just back from college in the east running across the lawns to see me—. What became of Jack, dear?"

"He married Elise Perkins."

"Ah—I know—and they live near our old house—have a box when the opera comes—entertain the Yale glee club every Christmas—oh, Cynthia, maybe it's crude, maybe it's middle-class in English eyes—but it's home! When you introduced that brother of Lord Harrowby's this afternoon—that big, splendid chap who said America looked better than a title to him—I could have thrown my arms about his neck and kissed him!" She came closer to the girl, and stood looking down at her with infinite tenderness in her washed-out eyes. "Wasn't there—any American boy, my dear?" she asked.

"I—I—hundreds of them,' answered Cynthia Meydrick, trying to laugh.

The duchess turned away.

"It's wrong of me to discourage you like that," she said. "Marrying into the peerage is something, after all. You must come home every year—insist on it. Johnson—are these the best caviar bowls the hotel can furnish?"

And the Duchess of Lismore, late of Detroit, drifted off into a bitter argument with the humble Johnson.

Miss Meydrick strolled away, out upon a little balcony opening off the dining-room. She stood gazing down at the waving fronds in the courtyard six stories below. If only that fountain down there were Ponce de Leon's! But it wasn't. Tomorrow she must put youth behind. She must go far from the country she loved—did she care enough for that? Strangely enough, burning tears filled her eyes. Hot revolt surged into her heart. She stood looking down—

Meanwhile the other members of the dinner party were gathering with tender solicitude about their hostess in the ballroom beyond. Dick Minot, hopeless, glum, stalked moodily among them. Into the crowd drifted Jack Paddock, his sprightly air noticeably lacking, his eyes worried, dreadful.

To Be Continued.

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We have made a contract with the importer of "Swissalu" wear to sell Blade readers their fine Kitchen set at 83 cents postpaid. This is one-half the regular retail price—a bargain indeed. "Swissalu" is sturdy wear. It lasts forever. It is light, bright and does not tarnish. It is most sanitary—being easy to clean. You should have this set in your kitchen—and only 83 cents secures it.

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1 tea strainer
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WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU
TOLEDO, OHIO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

My mule has a bad cough and I would like some Farmstead reader to tell me what to do. He is seven years old, in good shape, hearty and full of life, but has a bad cough when being driven or worked.—W., Tenn.

Can some reader tell if there is a time in the winter when you can cut brush so that it will not sprout or grow again?—E., Ohio.

I would appreciate it if someone who is experienced in trapping foxes would tell me the method used and give full instructions through these columns. I have tried various methods without success.—V., Pa.

I have some nice clean red clover seed two years old this fall. I would like some Farmstead reader to tell me at what age the seed will cease to germinate.—S., Mich.

Will someone please tell me how to kill Bermuda grass that has formed sod in my yard? I want to destroy it so it will not spread where I don't want it.—C., Tenn.

MEAT SUPPLY

More than 58,000 meat animals were slaughtered in establishments under federal inspection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Since approximately from 58 to 60 per cent of the animals killed in the country are slaughtered in establishments where federal inspection is maintained, it appears that about 100,000,000 meat animals are now being killed each year in the United States.

Of the animals subjected to federal inspection 299,958 were condemned as unfit for human use, and 644,688 were condemned in part. Thus a little more than 1¼ per cent of all the animals inspected were condemned either in whole or in part. These figurges include only cattle, calves, sheep, goats and swine.

Tuberculosis was the chief cause of the condemnation. More than 32,644 carcasses of cattle and 66,000 carcasses of swine were entirely rejected on account of this disease, and in addition parts fo 48,000 cattle and 440,000 swine. Hog cholera was responsible for the next largest loss, nearly 102,000 swine being condemned entirely on this account.

The annual appropriation for the federal meat inspection service is now about $3,375,000, so that the cost to the people would be between 5 and 6 cents per animal if the service were confined entirely to the inspection of the animals and carcasses. In addition, however, great quantities of the meat and products are reinspected. In this item there was a very considerable increase during the last fiscal year, the reinspection resulting in the condemnation of a total of nearly 19,000,000 pounds of products of one kind or another. Furthermore, 245,000,000 pounds of imported meat or meat products were inspected and more than 2,000,000 pounds condemned or refused entry.

UNDERGROUND STREAM

It is possible to put under ground a stream of water of almost any size if one is willing to go to the necessary expense. An underground channel will carry a much larger stream of water than an open ditch. The two factors determining this are the lessened friction of the channel and the pressure supplied by the head of the stream. Second class sewer tile would probably not make the cost of drain excessive. Two foot tile or possibly 20-inch tile will carry the stream, figuring about three inches of fall to 100 feet, which is quite sufficient.

To provide for the overflow, make a very broad channel over the tile and get it covered with the sod as quickly as possible, never breaking same with plow. If this channel is made, say one rod in width, there would be no danger of washing in times of overflow. The banks should be made gently sloping so that all machinery can be drawn across it.

TRAPPING

FURS IN DEMAND

The effect of the tremendous war now going on in Europe is being felt in many obscure and unexpected ways throughout the world.

One of its most curious and interesting effects is upon the business built up about the production of furs in America. Not many people realize the proportions of this industry. Hundreds of trappers throughout the United States and Canada are engaged professionally in catching fur-producing animals and supplying their skins to manufacturers. Other thousands of men and boys, largely living upon farms or in small towns where wild country is not far away, spend much of their spare time in the pursuit of animals whose valuable pelts yielded them tidy little sums every year.

A large number of firms in this country do nothing but cure the pelts so obtained and sell them to the manufacturers of finished fur garments or fur trimmings. Many of them have very large, well established plants for the curing and tanning of pelts.

One curious feature of the business is the fact that the usual relations between buyer and seller is reversed. Instead of having to seek purchasers for their raw furs, the men who catch them are much sought after by the manufacturers, who carry on extensive and expensive campaigns of advertising to get trappers and hunters and raw fur dealers to send in their merchandise. As a result of this competitive condition in the securing of raw material, those who are engaged in producing it enjoy an advantage in prices rarely found.

POULTRY

ROUP

Roup, or contagious catarrh, as it is sometimes called, shows itself in the fall and winter when the chickens are housed and when hand feeding is used almost entirely. Therefore, at this time of the year chickens do not get the usual amount of exercise, are affected by dampness and lack of ventilation of coops, and are often fed table scraps or mashes which become easily contaminated.

The symptoms of this disease vary considerably, but the most common ones are swelling of the head, discharges from the eyes and sometimes from the nose, and inflammation of the mouth, in which sometimes cankers and false membranes are formed. In advanced stages of the disease the chicken becomes drowsy and listless and loses weight. There may be some slight attacks in which only the eyes or the mouth are affected, the bird otherwise being apparently healthy.

The essential treatment for this trouble is to rectify the conditions which are likely to cause it. Make sure that the coop is dry and has plenty of ventilation without drafts. Roup is not often found where the hens are housed in the open front type coop. Also make sure that the food and water are fresh and clean. Any bird which shows symptoms of the disease should be isolated from the rest, and all dead birds either burned or buried deeply. It is also a good thing to thoroughly disinfect the house and yards if the chickens are kept yarded, by removing all rubbish and litter and spraying with a good coal tar disinfectant.

The use of potassium permanganate in the drinking water is also of great value. A saturate solution is made by dissolving as much of this substance as the water will take up. In using the solution in the drinking water, from one to two teaspoonfuls should be added to ten quarts of water.

Many think it is not advisable to treat fowls which have this disease, as the birds, while apparently cured, very often retain the disease in chronic form and are generally the means of spreading it to the healthy ones in the flock. The sanitary methods suggested above are the chief ones necessary to satisfactorily control this disease.

POULTRY BUSINESS

Poultry keeping has two chief advantages over any other branch or line of stock raising. In the first place much less time is required in getting an income started from the establishment of a poultry plant, and next, less space is required for raising poultry as compared with the amount of land used in rearing other animals. After one year's time a small income has started from poultry while if raising any other stock it would take two or three years to make the start.

Another thing, fowls do not require an extensive run, but can be placed in a limited space and give good results, although the pens should be kept very clean under this condition. In keeping poultry under these conditions it also requires less labor on the part of the poultry keeper. There are lots of farms that could keep a few fowls in this manner and do it successfully, too, but still they don't think so. In case they should have a surplus either in eggs or in poultry, there are always some neighbors who are glad to get the chance to buy them.

In keeping fowls the kind kept has a great deal to do with your success at the business. One should strive to produce lots of eggs and at the same time have birds that make good table fowls. There are several breeds of this kind, which are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, or any of the heavier breeds, and they offer many advantages to the beginner as well as to the older breeder. This is mostly a question of taste for each individual poultryman.

These larger breeds make excellent table fowls after the laying season is over if not wanted to carry over to the next season.

OPEN-FRONT HOUSES

There is one fundamental reason why the open-front house is the only kind of building that hens can be expected to do good work in. To prove this, remember that birds are naturally of a high temperature. The hen, in normal health, registers between 107 and 108 degrees F. Wild birds of the class to which domestic fowls belong inhabit, in some cases, the coldest regions and seem to suffer no discomfort. This is enough to prove that air is the necessary agency required to keep the birds in perfect health. Heavy laying is always associated with health.

The writer has known of numerous cases where good care as to feeding and attention has failed to produce results with hens, and in every case the reason has been lack of air. The hen confined in stuffy quarters will be dull and inactive, while the one that has plenty of oxygen will be alert and active. She will consume a large quantity of food and she will lay. Carbon dioxide forms in the closed house, and this brings on troubles of the digestive organs while the least draft of cold air causes a cold. Most cases of roup start in this way. The system first becomes debilitated and then the germs get a start. Lack of oxygen means lack of vitality.

A good deal of glass is undesirable in the hen house. Glass collects the heat during the day, but it also collects the cold in the same way. If there is plenty of pure air circulating glass is less harmful. Fresh air, although it is of low temperature, strengthens and invigorates. Cooling of the wornout air in the building works the opposite.

We have kept our hens in buildings with large open windows on the south side for several years and have got twice as many eggs during the winter as in former years when the birds were closely housed. One building that is used the year around has movable roosting poles. In the winter the birds roost in the back part of the pen where the winter winds cannot reach them. It is a rare thing, indeed, that we find it necessary to drop the curtains in front, and this only in case of a very windy or stormy night.

In the warm weather the roosts are changed to the front of the building, directly in line with the openings, so that the cool air can reach them at all times. We use no medicines or powders for our birds and it is an exceedingly rare occurrence for disease to attack them. We attribute the healthiness of the flock to the open-front house rather than to any other cause. Sometimes the combs of the Leghorns are chilled in severe weather, but fewer of the birds are troubled in this way than was formerly the case in the closed buildings. In those days chilling of the comb was considered serious owing to the condition of the birds. Today the chilling affects them almost none at all.

THE GARDEN

KEEPING "SWEETS"

Examine pits and storage houses and make sure that they are proof against frost in the coldest weather that may come. A sudden hard freeze may ruin "sweets" in temporary storage. Market them before they get caught. Watch those in storage houses and cellars, and if there are signs of serious rotting dispose of them as fast as possible. Such rotting will be indicated by the settling of the bins. A decaying tuber here and there will not matter.

To bring top-notch prices, sweets must be plump, uniform in size, neither too large nor too small. They must be clean and bright and well packed. A slack-packed barrel, however good otherwise, will not sell for the top price.

DETECTING FALSE RAPE

Under normal conditions, the United States has received a great part of its supply of winter rape seed from the Netherlands, but, owing to the restrictions placed on the export of this seed during the past year, other sources of supply have been sonught. This has resulted in seed of the several types of plants being imported under the name of rape from countries not usually contributing to our supply.

Approximately 95,000 pounds of seed of turnip rape, or enough to sow 19,000 acres, have been imported since April 1, 1915. This so-called turnip rape is not rape at all, but a turnip without the thickened root of the garden turnip, and is cultivated for its oil-bearing seed.

The plants are winter annuals, with a growing period similar to that of winter rape, not blossoming or seeding the season in which the seed is planted. The leaves the first year are radical (growing from the root), forming a rosette on the ground as distinguished from winter rape, which produces a stem often two feet high the first season. The leaves of turnip rape are bright green in color, thin, rough and hairy, while the leaves of winter rape are smooth, fleshy and covered with a grayish-green bloom.

The seeds of turnip rape are usually smaller than those of winter rape, with more deeply marked network. The seedling of the two plants can be distinguished definitely by the fact that all the leaves of turnip rape grow from practically the same point, forming a rosettes, while there is a space or interval, between each successive two leaves of winter rape, a definite stem being thus formed. These differences can be observed when the seedlings are about two weeks old, or as soon as the second and third true leaves appear. While turnip rape is said to be hardy and to grow on poorer land than winter rape, it gives less forage and that of a poorer quality than winter rape. As turnip rape seed is being offered for sale throughout the country at the present time under the name of winter rape, or Dwarf Essex rape, farmers desiring to seed rape should be on their guard against purchasing seed of turnip rape in place of that of the true winter rape.—Office of Information United States Department of Agriculture.

THE ORCHARD

TREE PROTECTORS

Most any hardware store carries what they call hardware cloth, which has a mesh about one-fourth inch square. You can buy this by the yard and cut it in such sizes as will fit your trees when it is bound around them. Make the protectors tall enough to reach to the first limbs, and also let them extend down into the ground one or two inches. We use these at the station entirely and find them very satisfactory and quite cheap.

Some people use large corn stalks and tie them about the trunks of the trees. This method is also quite satisfactory.—Leonard G. Herron, department of horticulture, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.

THE BASKET WILLOW

I have had 32 years' experience growing basket willow, says a writer. Any good black soil or sandy loam will raise good willows. The ground should be plowed and dragged in the fall. The willows should be set early in spring, soon as frost is out of ground. The month of April is the best time. The sets should be cut 10 inches long, vines planted three feet apart. Some people set three and a half feet. The sets should be planted from eight to 10 inches apart in a row, leaving about two inches out of the ground. Don't plant sets with bud upside down; green help may do this. It will take about 14,000 sets for an acre.

The first year the crop should be hoed twice and kept clean between the rows by frequent cultivation. The first year's crop is not fit for market. They are cut and thrown on the brush pile. The second year will produce a fair crop, hard to sell unless you have a lot of willows from old stubs, then you can mix them in.

After the third year the crop is first-class stock if not injured by insect pests. Willows should never be cut till the leaves are off, about the first of November in Western New York. The willows must be cut close to the stub. A poor cutter will leave his wages each day on the stub, besides spoiling it.

Ground that is subject to overflow is the best for growing willows. This keeps them fertilized. Sometimes after willows have been set a number of years they do not produce a good crop. It is time to let them rest for two or three years. Let the crop grow up, this will smother out the weeds. This growth when cut is used for bottom sticks for baskets and furniture, worth from $10 to $14 a ton delivered at Liverpool. The stubs will then produce a fine crop for several years.

Two insect pests, the cottonwood beetle and willow gall midge, have put a good many willow growers out of business. The beetle feeds on the terminal shoots of the willow. The gall midge punctures the young willow and deposits an egg. The larvae hatch and produce galls or swellings on the body of willows. Second brood comes in July, which sting them on terminal cut of growth.

Willows varied in price from $16 to $28 per ton last 10 years, delivered at Liverpool (15 tons minimum). It costs $2.50 per ton car lots from our station: part car, $4.50 per ton. It costs from $6 to $10 per ton to cut them. Willows will produce from two to five tons per acre, a good average yield three to four tons. A few small willows are left on the stubs when crop is cut. These leaf out in the spring before the main crop starts. They should be cut; if not they will make branchy willows and will hurt sale of crop.

One serious problem is the cleaning up and plowing out of an old piece of willow. It will cost from $35 to $40 an acre. Thirty and 40 years ago all willows were sap-peeled in May and June. The high cost of labor would not permit of it being done now. The willows are all steam-peeled now. They are put in what is known as a steam box and steamed for about two hours. They can be peeled any time after this, usually let by the ton to Austrians and Poles.

The willow market is controlled by a number of dealers who buy the willows for the basket makers, and pay them a stated price for the different sizes of clothes baskets and hampers. The growing of willows is just like any other business. There are good years and bad years.

LIVE STOCK

WEANING COLTS

Before weaning the colt it should be taught to eat hay and grain. I have found this very easy to do when allowing the colt to go into the stall with its mother, says a writer. If the trough is low enough for the colt to reach, t will soon be sticking its nose into it and eating the oats or shelled corn right along with the mare. It will also begin to eat hay by picking up the few withes that fall from the manger while the mare is eating, and it will not be very long before the colt will be reaching its nose into the manger for the hay.

When the colt has learned to eat dry feed it can be removed from the dam with but little trouble. I like to keep the colt in a box stall for a couple of weeks where it cannot see the mother and be caused to fret for her. Water may be kept in the stall in a large bucket or an old tub or half barrel. I like a bran and oat ration for the colt, three-fourths oats and one-fourth bran. Clover and alfalfa hay are preferable to timothy. After a week or so the colt may be allowed to run out on the fall pasture if it is good. It will be better to keep him out of sight of the mother for three and four weeks if possible. I have found it a very good plan to keep a small halter on the colt so that he can be led in and out of the barn when necessary. This also teaches him to lead, and one can take a little time to gentle him by rubbing him down.

WATER HORSES OFTEN

Some farmers find it quite profitable, and certainly quite humane, to give their horses a bucket of water several times during the long mornings and afternoons of the summer. For this purpose they arrange a barrel on a small sled and each morning take it with them to the field.

During the long mornings and afternoons it will be found to be profitable to give the teams a bucket of water. The horses do not drink much at a time, but they do relish it, and it stimulates them and in no small manner averts the danger of overheating. Users of horses in cities know the value of watering often, and they do not pass a drinking place without offering their horses water. These teams are generally worked under high pressure and under distressing conditions, yet with fair treatment the horses stand up well and do a great volume of work. In the dirt and heat of the great cities it is safe to assume that if the practice of watering only three times a day was observed, much less work could be done and many horses would fall victims to heat and overwork.

FATTENING HOGS

It is now generally well understood among all feeders that corn alone is too concentrated and starchy by itself for feeding hogs. More bulk and variety are needed for profitable gains, as well as for the general health and thrift of the animals.

New corn is now maturing for fall feeding. Do not make the mistake of penning up the pigs and feeding them on corn alone, unless you wish to prepare them quickly for market. It has been found by repeated practical tests in feeding that pigs on pasture will make double the gains on corn as pigs on corn alone in the dry lot.

Many at this season invariably make the mistake of hauling up new corn and dumping into the feed lots all the pigs and hogs will eat. This is poor management, to say the least. All domestic animals like corn better perhaps than any other grain feed. Given all they can consume, pigs will eat more corn than is good for them, or at least more than their systems can economically digest and assimilate. If on pasture with full feed of corn, they will eat corn more and forage less, thus consuming expensive grain when a part ration of cheap pasture would yield as much or greater gains in weight, with almost double the net profit in growing and feeding the animals.

The more variety that can be given pigs the better gains will be made. One feed helps in digesting the other, making all of them do the most good. Clover pasture is the best green forage, and where this is not available for fall feeding, profit can be made by feeding tankage, shorts and other mill feeds. Available skim milk is most economically fed to young pigs, but it is an excellent feed for growing pigs of all ages. Shorts in skim milk makes a good slop for all classes of hogs.

Bulk in the feeding ration for fattening hogs must be considered at all times. Dry grains alone is too concentrated for healthy digestion and perfect assimilation. With an exclusive grain ration the animals are apt to get "off feed," and when such happens they stop growing and fattening for the time. Pasture feeds and nutritious slops, such as skim milk, give bulk to the ration for better digestion and keener appetite.

Toward the last of the feeding period bulk in the pig ration may be gradually diminished, till at the last few weeks of the close practically all dry grain is used. But in no case is it the best plan to "stuff" hogs to their highest capacity. Always allow them to come to their heavy feeds with a keen appetite.

THE DAIRY

FEEDING DAIRY HERD

Feeding the dairy herd during winter for economic production is a matter of incalculable importance to every dairyman, as the profit from dairying depends largely upon how well the cows are fed. There is no established rule that can be applied in the feeding of a dairy herd, that will insure maximum results, as conditions and individual characteristics vary markedly and must be taken into consideration.

A mistake not infrequently made by many dairymen, is feeding a uniform grain ration to the herd, believing that if one individual produces a large flow of milk that the same feed is more suitable for milk production.

The thing for the average dairyman to do is to raise as much as possible of the feed required, of the kind that will assist him to balance up his ration and then purchase millfeeds that are rich in protein. It is not advisable for the dairyman to purchase feeds that are excessively rich in carbohydrates.

A cheap source of protein for balancing up the ration for the dairy herd is clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay. Where an abundance of this kind of roughage is grown the problem of compounding an economical balanced ration is materially simplified.

Every dairyman should grow as large acreage of clover as possible, both for feeding and as a means of improving the crop producing resources of his soil.

Too frequently dairymen have the idea in mind that milk production is directly dependent upon the feed consumed and the more feed that can be gotten into the cows, the more milk there will be produced. This is not altogether the correct view of the proposition. There are other factors involved in maximum milk production, other than feeding a properly balanced ration, that must be taken into account. Large consumption of feed does not necessarily result in a heavy milk production. Every dairy cow has inherited tendencies. These tendencies must be developed and encouraged by proper handling and feeding. Very frequently good cows are injured from overfeeding, the caretaker believing that in order to increase the milk flow, more feed must be gotten into the animals. There is a limit to every good dairy cow's profitable consumption, and when this limit has been reached every precaution should be taken to preserve the health of the individual and also to maintain her at a high level of production.

It is usually a profitable investment in feeding a dairy herd to purchase small quantities of concentrated feeds, such as bran, cottonseed and oilmeal. Prices, of course, govern which kind of feed it is best to purchase, but when you have plenty of oats and corn to grind up, cottonseed meal is as cheap as any feed on the market. Cottonseed meal should be fed carefully as it is a very concentrated feed. As a rule, from two to three pounds daily is a sufficient amount, and it should be fed with some kind of succulent matter in the ration. And corn silage furnishes the best means of supplying the succulent matter needed in the ration.

WINTER FEEDING

"You cannot expect a cow to keep up a good milk flow without plenty of feed of the right kind," says Prof. Oscar Erf, of the dairy department. Ohio State University. "Silage should be used now to replace the grass ration. It is easy to forget that the cow's feed is being shortened, and if the best returns are to be secured the milk flow must be kept as high as possible for 10 or 11 months of the year. If it once goes down it is almost impossible to raise it before the next freshening" he states.

Less feed will be required and better results secured if a good barn is used. The dairy cow will not do her best work when exposed to the cold even though given plenty of feed. It is cheaper and more effective to keep her warm by means of a barn than by extra feed.

MILK PRODUCTION COST

From a study made by the Cornell station of the costs incident to milk production for 834 dairy cows with full year's records in 53 dairy herds in Jefferson county, N. Y., it was found that seven of the 53 herds, comprising 97 cows, were kept at a loss of $1,335.71. On the basis of net cost and actual receipts, 161 cows, or 19 per cent of the total number, caused a loss to their owners of $1,799.87, or $11.18 per cow. The average production was 6,621 pounds of milk and 241 lbs. of milk fat. The milk was produced at a net cost of 1.21 cents and the milk fat at 33.3 cents per pound. The average selling price of the milk was 1.52 cents per pound, and the net profit per cow was $20.39. The net cost per cow was $80.24 and the receipts were $100.63. The average cost of feed per cow was $51.57, and the labor cost $23.12. The average cost of delivering 100 pounds of milk 2 miles was 11.7 cents. The profit from cows yielding 10,000 pounds of milk a year was 51 per cent greater than from those yielding 6,000 pounds.

FARM BRIEFS

Green manures and cover crops afford the cheapest way of keeping up the soil fertility for the extensive truck crops.

Thorough and frequent tillage conserves moisture, makes the soil loose and ariable, controls weeds, aerates the soil, releases plant food and prevents surface washing.

Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

At an auction sale of over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of furs bids averaged about 150 per cent higher this year than for skins of similar quality two years ago. The government Alaskan blue foxes were included.

Kill lice with crude or fuel oil sprinkled on the hogs at feeding time, applied to rubbing posts or used as a two-inch layer on top of the water in a dipping tank.

After a car has been idle for several months the tires are likely to be weak, though they may look perfectly sound. Then is the time to provide the extra tires.

Keep gunny sacks saturated with crude oil where hogs can rub against them. Raise more hogs and fewer lice.

A heavy milker is a very hard worked animal and must possess a strong constitution.

It is important to have a good supply of flats and lug boxes on hand. Stormy days should be utilized in making them. It pays to use durable lumber for flats, and to make them uniform in size and shape to avoid loss of space on the benches and in the frames.

The fertilizer requirement of vegetables is higher than that of any other farm crop. For intensive work it may pay to apply fertilizer to the value of $75 to $150 per acre.

Skill in marketing determines whether farming is a business or simply an occupation.

The capon is gladdening the palate and pocketbook of the chicken-raiser who had foresight enough to caponize instead of letting the matter go.

On the average farm a flock of 100 to 150 hens is more easily made profitable than one of a thousand.

There is no bulb better for bedding than the tulip. Select varieties of uniform height that bloom together.

One of the best steps in cleanliness is to whitewash the entire inside of the cow barn twice each year.

Kaffir corn contains about the same qualities that does ordinary field corn. It contains the same amount of ash, a little less protein, more nitrogen free extract, less crude fiber and a little over half as much fat. It yields two per cent less digestible matter than corn and in this respect is not quite as good for chickens.

A rank growth of weeds becomes an asset when plowed under before they make seed.

The concrete silo keeps silage perfectly, is almost indestructible, and may be built very cheaply where sand and gravel are available.

In banking rutabagas, cut them off closely. This will prevent them from sprouting later.

Earliness is an important factor in the price of vegetables. A week's difference in maturity often means a great difference in price.

On intensive gardens, well thought out plans of companion cropping and succession cropping must be carefully followed.

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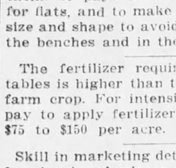

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The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

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FOREIGN TRADE TAKES BIG JUMP

Total for the Month of November Reaches Half Billion Dollars.

Washington, Dec. 23. — Foreign trade of the United States in November jumped to the unprecedented total of $500,000,000. A department of commerce statement issued yesterday shows that imports as well as exports broke records for the month. A record of $5,000,000,000 for the past 12 months' exports and imports was set.

November imports were $164,319,189, more by $11,000,000 than the previous November record, made in 1912. November exports of $331,144,227 were the greatest of any month in the country's history. The best previous month was last October, when exports were $328,030,281.

Twelve months' imports to November 30 aggregated $1,730,243,229, against $1,858,645,027 for the preceding year. The year's exports were $2,437,292,533, $1,500,000,000 more than the preceding year and nearly $1,000,000,000 more than two years ago.

The great amount of gold pouring into the United States is shown in the statement that $61,000,000 in gold arrived in November. Only $7,000,000 reached this country in November, 1914. Twelve months' imports of gold aggregated $410,650,976, compared with $58,352,035 in 1914. November gold exports were only $3,661,153, against $14,522,482 the preceding November. During the last 12 months gold valued at $19,667,557 left America as compared with $233,057,825 the year before.

The net inward gold movement for the last 12 months was $390,983,419, against a net outward movement the year before of $174,705,790.

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SEVEN JUDAS KISSES, THESE

San Francisco, Dec. 23.—Frank Gudrum of Red Bluff, Cal., kissed his wife and drove a knife into her body at the same time. Seven times he kissed her and seven times he stabbed her. Then he cut his own throat. Neither is dead.

REVOLT AGAINST WILSON POLICIES

Democratic Interests Won't Stand for a Break With Austria Over Ancona.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Vigorous and aggressive opposition in congress to the present foreign policy, today confronted the administration in its efforts to handle the tangled international situation. Secretary of State Lansing and other heads of the administration have been told that powerful Democratic interests in both senate and house have settled upon two points. They are:

The administration cannot depend upon solid Democratic support if this country forces a break with Austria over the Ancona incident under present conditions.

Unless vigorous action is taken by the state department in the matter of interference by the allies' powers with American commerce, the entire British diplomatic situation will be aired in congress as soon as it reconvenes.

Lansing Told of Situation.

This situation has been plainly laid before Secretary Lansing by Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. Senator Stone's committee would initiate congressional action in the Austrian situation, if diplomatic relations were severed. The withdrawal of diplomatic representatives would place the entire Austrian matter in the hands of congress, and an effort would undoubtedly be made to push through a resolution endorsing the course of the administration. Senator Stone and other Democratic leaders in the senate have made every effort to hold down the opposition to the present foreign policy.

Stone remained in Washington through the holiday recess to keep in touch with the situation. He finally has placed the entire matter before the state department.

Opposition From the South.

Congressional opposition has developed principally among southern members of congress. The flame has been smouldering since congress convened because of the British attitude toward cotton shipments. The delay in the state department's note of protest against the British listing of cotton as contraband has fanned the fire, and an outbreak is certain unless early action is taken by the administration.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, leader of the cotton states forces in the senate, announced today that he proposed to offer a resolution as soon as congress reconvenes, dealing with the cotton contraband situation. This resolution will be followed by another speech which is expected to bring the entire British situation flatly before congress, and to precipitate a debate which might seriously embarrass the present state department course of action.

Must Dispose of England.

The position is taken by an aggressive group in the senate, that the state department cannot expect solid support in congress for a break with Austria, so long as the cotton contraband note to Great Britain remains unsent, and so long as vigorous action is not taken as to British interference with American trade generally. On this point, the entire legislative situation hinges.

A break between the administration and any considerable Democratic group in the senate would endanger the whole foreign program. Treaties now awaiting confirmation by the senate, and the long list of administration measures before congress would be jeopardized.

Enormous pressure is being exerted to force vigorous action by the state department in the British situation in order to satisfy the congressional demand. A stand in the British policy, Democratic leaders believe, would placate the threatened disturbers and reunite the senate behind the administration.

ANTI-MILITARISM BODY NOT BACKED BY FORD

So Says Committee in Announcing Its Birth.

Washington, Dec. 22.—With the statement that "it desires specifically to state that Mr. Henry Ford is not financing it," the anti-militarism committee announced its birth and the opening of headquarters here today. It is going to co-operate with the anti-preparedness advocates in congress to fight the national defense program.

The members of the committee are Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Nurse's Settlement, New York City; Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the Survey; Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York City; Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumer's league; Prof. George E. Kirchwey of Columbia University; Mrs. Cristman Benedict, Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Louis P. Lochner, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Max Eastman and Allan Benson.

The committee's announced creed includes a congressional investigation of the munitions manufacturers, taxation of wealth to pay for national defense, another Pan-American conference looking to further development of the Monroe doctrine, and a commission to study the complex far eastern question.

TO BAR WOMEN FROM EGYPT

None to Be Allowed to Enter Country Without Special Permission.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The State Department was advised today by the American Embassy at London that the Press Bureau of the British Government in that city had announced that until further notice no woman would be allowed to enter Egypt until she has special permission.

Details were not given as to the reason for this action.

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Von Der Goltz Preparing Germany's Move on Egypt

GEN. VON DER GOLTZ

According to dispatches from Amsterdam Field Marshal von de Goltz, formerly in command of the German army in Belgium at the beginning of the war, and now commander-in-chief of the first Turkish army, with headquarters at Aleppo, Syria, is said to be preparing for an invasion of Egypt.

The first attempt at an invasion of Egypt and the taking of the Suez canal by the Turks, was repulsed by the British.

Both Turkish and German troops are included in Gen. von der Goltz's command. Most of the officers are German.

WOULD PUNISH BANK WRECKERS

Comptroller of Treasury Proposes Criminal Prosecutions for Negligence.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Strong recommendations for legislation providing for the criminal prosecution of officers and directors of national banks, through whose negligence or wrongful actions stockholders and depositors lose money, will be contained in the annual report to congress of John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

The report is expected to be completed within the next 10 days. Comptroller Williams is determined to break up the practices by which he says banks "are broken from the inside." He declares that depositors have a right to insist upon legislation safeguarding their interests against criminal bank officers and directors.

The comptroller desires sufficient power to enable him to compel banks and bank officers to obey the national banking laws and the regulations of his office.

He will recommend legislation:

Limiting the amount of a bank's money which may be lent, directly or indirectly, to one borrower.

Empowering the comptroller to fine banks and their officers for violation of regulations, and in some cases, providing prison sentences for infractions.

Prohibiting bank officers and directors from lending their banks' money to themselves.

Empowering the comptroller to impose and collect fines for the payment by banks of overdrafts.

Making ineligible for re-election bank directors who fail to attend a majority of directors' meetings during the year.

Empowering the comptroller to remove officers or directors guilty of violation of law or regulation, and providing that following removal, the injured bank may sue the directors to recover damages.

Empowering the comptroller to declare a director's seat vacant if such an officer, upon election, fails for 30 days to file his oath.

Limiting deposits of national banks to 10 per cent, or possibly 8 per cent of the capital surplus.

Providing for the engraving, rather than the signing by hand of bank officers' signatures to national bank notes.

Providing a feasible method for the consolidation of national banks.

The comptroller is expected to add some recommendations for legislation of a punitive character directed against national banks engaging in brokerage business.

PRIEST CONTRIBUTES $125 TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Says He Wants to Silence Accusing Voice.

Washington, Dec. 22. — A New Haven, Conn., priest today sent a contribution of $125 to the treasury department's conscience fund. In a letter accompanying the donation, he said he wanted to ease his conscience for smuggling several years ago.

A contribution of $50 was received from "John Doe," of Washington, along with a suggestion that the government should make provision to remove from employes the temptation to graft on expense accounts. "Doe" said he was in the field service of one of the departments and hired himself on several occasions to the extent of $50.

MARSHALL'S CHAUFFEUR HELD FOR SPEEDING

Washington, Dec. 24.—Vice President Marshall ordered his chauffeur to drive out to the country and cut him a Christmas tree. In his eagerness to carry out the Vice President's instructions, Grinder exceeded the speed limit and was arrested. The Vice President yesterday gave a Christmas dinner to the senate pages.

UNDERWOOD NOT FOR CLARK

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senator Underwood of Alabama yesterday denied reports that he would support Speaker Champ Clark as an active opponent of President Wilson for nomination for president. Underwood added that he was strongly in favor of Wilson's renomination.

METRIC SYSTEM URGED FOR U. S.

Bills in Congress for New Method of Recording Weight and Measure.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, has introduced a bill providing for a change in the measuring and indicating temperature from the Fahrenheit to the centigrade scale.

The bill has been referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Congressman Johnson says he will push it in the hope that he will get it out of committee at least.

"Such changes as his are not effected in a year or in a decade," said Mr. Johnson, "but I will at least have the satisfaction of having started a movement for a change in the temperature scale in the United States to conform to that of every other nation in the world, except England. I realize that such a change will be expensive and that the people will have to be educated up to the departures from things they have been used to all their lives.

"All the scientific men in the city of Washington advocate it. This is a considerable number, because every department has a scientific bureau, and the aggregate of the employes in all departments is large. Scientists in the leading universities also favor this bill.

"And it is desirable from the utilitarian standpoint. The centigrade scale fixes the freezing point at zero, where the Fahrenheit scale fixes it at 32 degrees. I hope to have the bill reported from the committee. This will give the advocates of the proposed change something to work on, as the report will undoubtedly go into detail in explaining why the change should be made."

Mr. Johnson got his inspiration for the proposed change in temperature scale from his father, a lawyer and scientist, who argued that the greatest scientists were French and German, and in their countries the centigrade scale was used.

Representative C. H. Dillon of South Dakota, also has introduced a bill providing a change from the prevailing system of weights and measures in the United States.

"The metric system is used in every country in the world except England," said Judge Dillon, "and I believe it would become universal if the United States were to change its system. I do not know that the metric system is simpler, but I am advocating the change because of the desirability of securing uniformity in the system of weights and measures all over the world."

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page.

sight. She could no longer hunt with him, as they had hunted with the wild wolf packs out on the plain, and in the dark forests. So at thought of that night he always snarled, and his lips curled back to reveal his inch-long fangs.

The other tragedy was the going of Joan, her baby and her husband. Something more infallible than reason told Kazan that they would not come back. Brightest of all the pictures that remained with him was that of the sunny morning when the woman and the baby he loved, and the man he endured because of them, had gone away in the canoe, and often he would go to the point, and gaze longingly down stream, where he had leaped from the canoe to return to his blind mate.

So Kazan's life seemed now to be made up chiefly of three things: his hatred of everything that bore the scent or mark of the lynx, his grieving for Joan and the baby, and Gray Wolf. It was natural that the strongest passion in him should be his hatred of the lynx, for not only Gray Wolf's blindness and the death of the pups, but even the loss of the woman and the baby he laid to that fatal struggle on the Sun Rock. From that hour he became the deadliest enemy of the lynx tribe. Wherever he struck the scent of the big gray cat he was turned into a snarling demon, and his hatred grew day by day, as he became more completely a part of the wild.

He found that Gray Wolf was more necessary to him now than she had ever been since the day she had left the wolf pack for him. He was three-quarters dog, and the dog part of him demanded companionship. There was only Gray Wolf to give him that now. They were alone. Civilization was 400 miles south of them. The nearest Hudson's Bay post was 60 miles to the west. Often, in the days of the woman and the baby, Gray Wolf had spent her nights alone out in the forest, waiting and calling for Kazan. Now it was Kazan who was lonely and uneasy when he was away from her side.

In her blindness Gray Wolf could no longer hunt with her mate. But gradually a new code of understanding grew up between them, and through her blindness they learned many things that they had not known before. By early summer Gray Wolf could travel with Kazan, if he did not move too rapidly. She ran at his flank, with her shoulder or muzzle touching him, and Kazan learned not to leap, but to trot. Very quickly he found that he must choose the easiest trails for Gray Wolf's feet. When they came to a space to be bridged by a leap, he would muzzle Gray Wolf and whine, and she would stand with ears alert—listening. Then Kazan would take the leap, and she understood the distance she had to cover. She always over-leaped, which was a good fault.

In another way, and one that was destined to serve them many times in the future, she became of greater help than ever to Kazan. Scent and hearing entirely took the place of sight. Each day developed these senses more and more, and at the same time there developed between them the dumb language whereby she could impress upon Kazan what she had discovered by scent or sound. It became a curious habit of Kazan's always to look at Gray Wolf when they stopped to listen, or to scent the air.

After the fight on the Sun Rock, Kazan had taken his blind mate to a thick clump of spruce and balsam in the river bottom, where they remained until early summer. Every day for weeks Kazan went to the cabin where Joan and the baby—and the man—had been. For a long time he went hopefully, looking each day or night to see some sign of life there. But the door was never open. The boards and saplings at the windows always remained. Never a spiral of smoke rose from the clay chimney. Grass and vines began to grow in the path. And fainter and fainter grew that scent which Kazan could still find about it—the scent of man, of the woman, the baby.

One day he found a little baby moccasin under one of the closed windows. It was old, and worn out, and blackened by snow and rain, but he lay down beside it, and remained there for a long time, while the baby Joan—1,000 miles away—was playing with the strange toys of civilization. Then he returned to Gray Wolf among the spruce and balsam.

The cabin was the one place to which Gray Wolf would not follow him. At all other times she was at his side. Now that she had become accustomed to blindness, she even accompanied him on his hunts, until he struck game, and began the chase. Then she would wait for him. Kazan usually hunted the big snow shoe rabbits. But one night he ran down and killed a young doe. The kill was too heavy to drag to Gray Wolf, so he returned to where she was waiting for him and guided her to the feast.

In many ways she became more and more inseparable as the summer lengthened, until at last, through all the wilderness, their footprints were always two by two and never one by one.

Then came the great fire.

Gray Wolf caught the scent of it when it was till two days to the west. The sun that night went down in a lurid cloud. The moon, drifting into the west, became blood red. When it dropped behind the wilderness in this manner, the Indians called it the Bleeding Moon, and the air was filled with omens.

All the next day Gray Wolf was nervous, and toward noon Kazan caught in the air the warning that she had sensed many hours ahead of him. Steadily the scent grew stronger, and by the middle of the afternoon the sun was veiled by a film of smoke.

The flight of the wild things from the triangle of forest between the junctions of the Pipestone and Cree rivers would have begun then, but the wind shifted. It was a fatal shift. The fire was raging from the west and south. Then the wind swept straight eastward, carrying the smoke with it, and during this breathing spell all the wild creatures in the triangle between the two rivers waited. This gave the fire time to sweep completely across the base of the forest triangle, cutting off the last trails of escape.

Then the wind shifted again, and the fire swept north. The head of the triangle became a death trap. All through the night the southern sky was filled with a lurid glow, and by morning the heat and smoke and ash were suffocating.

Panic stricken, Kazan searched vainly for a means of escape. Not for an instant did he leave Gray Wolf. It would have been easy for him to swim across either of the two streams, for he was three-quarters dog. But at the first touch of water on her paws, Gray Wolf drew back, shrinking. Like all her breed, she would face fire and death before water. Kazan urged. A dozen times he leaped in, and swam out into the stream. But Gray Wolf would come no farther than she could wade.

They could hear the distant murmuring roar of the fire now. Ahead of it came the wild things. Moose, caribou and deer plunged into the water of the streams and swam to the safety of the opposite side. Out upon a white finger of sand lumbered a big black bear with two cubs, and even the cubs took to the water, and swam across easily. Kazan watched them, and whined to Gray Wolf.

To Be Continued.

FRENCH WINE CROP SMALL

Paris, Dec. 22.—The French wine crop of 1915, according to the government tax office announcement, is only about one-third as large as last year, being approximately 477,000,000 gallons. The total of old stocks of wines, as reported to the government, is only 185,000,000 gallons.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

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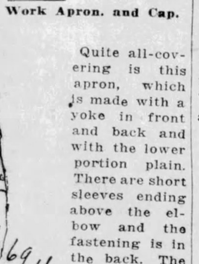
7227—Ladies' Skirt.



In this skirt we have a two gore model, made with inserted circular sections at sides. These are not full length, but extend from the hips to the hem. The waistline may be raised or normal and the hem measures 2½ yards in the medium size. The style is excellent when remodeling is in hand, as the inserted gores may be of silk or contrasting fabric. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

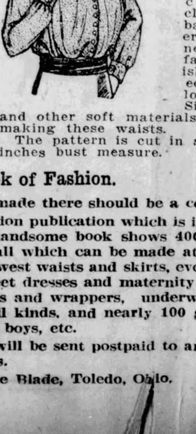
7500—Boys' Suit.

Very plain and manly is this little suit. The blouse is double breasted, with high neck trimmed with a turnover collar and with plain sleeves tucked lengthwise of the arm above the wrist. The trousers are made in the regulation manner, with bloomer finish at the knee. Tweed, serge, cheviot and the like are used for these suits. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7151—Girls' Dress.

This smart little frock is made with the sacque cut broken at the waistline at sides and back by a shaped peplum. The closing extends down the entire length of the front and the neck is high, finished with a flat collar of moderate size. The sleeves may be made long or short and are finished with a plain strap cuff. Serge, prunella, whipcord, gabardine and velveteen are liked for these frocks. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7174—Ladies' Dress.



This dress is made with plain blouse closed in front with wide collar outlining the neck, which is filled in with a detachable chemisette; sleeves are plain and may be long or short. The skirt has five gores with strap extensions at the center of the front and measures 2¾ yards at the hem in the medium size. This is a good style for serge, gabardine, cashmere and the like. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure.

7506—Girls' Dress.

Showing a new arrangement for two materials, this dress has a plain blouse and underskirt with an overdress of a second material in the center of the front there is a narrow box pleat which extends from the neck to the hem of the skirt. At the neck is a wide, open collar and the sleeves may be either gathered into a cuff at the wrist or left with flare edge below the elbow. The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7495—Misses' Dress.

Very smart and yet practical is this dress for young ladies and small women. It has a plain blouse with wide collar and removable chemisette with high, straight collar. The shoulder is very long and the sleeve is plain and either long or short. The skirt has six gores, with a pleat at the side front and side back seams at the lower edge of the central panels. Serge, prunella, velveteen, poplin, etc., are liked for such dresses. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

6946—Ladies' Work Apron and Cap.

Quite all-covering is this apron, which is made with a yoke in front and back and with the lower portion plain. There are short sleeves ending above the elbow and the fastening is in the back. The cap is in one piece, gathered around the crown and with a revere facing outlining the face. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7520—Ladies' Waist.

This very smart bodice has the raglan sleeves, which extend to the edge of the neck, forming a shoulder yoke; fronts also extend to the top of the with center collar edge closing. The back is gathered at the neck and a fancy cuff finishes the lower edge of the long sleeves. Silk, satin, voile and other soft materials are used in making these waists. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

With a wife and baby longing for him, we can think a little better of Villa for not holding out against overwhelming odds.

Many a man gets himself locked up for exercising what the brewery tells him is "personal liberty."

Let's be lenient in our thoughts of the man who lets his hair grow until Bryan is elected president, and the one who will not shave until Ford brings peace. They might have resolved not to take a bath.

The dictionary is full of words, but ideas are not so plentiful.

"The cider is getting just hard enough to be good," says one editor. Cider has many stages, every one of which is sure to be "just right" to somebody.

Old Mr. Sphinx never has any interviews to repudiate.

Looks as if Villa is going to bring his remains to the United States and settle down to a quiet life.

It is easy to say something nice about ninety-nine out of every hundred babies.

The reason a girl says she is never going to get married is because she wants some young man to argue her out of the notion.

A man's conscience never pats him on the back. If it lets him go to sleep as soon as he settles down in bed that is about all he can expect.

There is no method of vaccination that will prevent the spread of politics after the happy holiday season.

Kansas poultrymen insist that chickens must be called birds hereafter. In that case what becomes of chicken broth?

Men laugh when brother man takes a tumble on the sidewalk, but they feel sorry when a horse falls on the slippery street.

Never sympathize with anybody who thinks he is happy. His philosophy may be better than yours.

Along about this time of year human nature seems to undergo a few changes for the better.

Since Editor S. S. McClure sailed across the ocean with the pacifists his New York Mail is displaying this quotation from the Prophet Samuel: "Gird you on every man his armor."

Man's best excuse for quitting a job is to have his name taken off the payroll.

The reason the fellow who knows it all is happy is because ignorance is bliss.

Backfire of Fate—when the rich uncle for whom the baby was named goes into bankruptcy.

King George wasn't strong enough for prohibition to send for another doctor when his family physician told him to get off the water wagon.

Uncle Sam doesn't expect the roughneck nations to love him.

Has the old-fashioned nubia gone forever, or is it masquerading under some new and less picturesque name?

A West Virginia college president advises his students to "fall in love." Just as if love is something that can be put on or taken off at will, like a red sweater.

By the appointment of Gen. Douglas Haig to succeed Field Marshal Sir John French, the projecting nether jaw is given recognition.

Most of us make the mistake of thinking our cold is as bad as the other fellow's.

Any time you see a man walking up street with his legs dangling from his body, you are in a position to appreciate the appropriateness of the name of "tanglefoot," as applied to whisky.

With a little tuning the Ford could be made to say "Hank, Hank!"

The village blacksmiths are making the anvil ring these days, and sometimes well into the night. Icy streets and public highways.—Wapakoneta News.

Happy village! There is no better place to get the music of the anvil. It rings out when all else is quiet, even in harmony with the souls of men.

The old-fashioned man who did his thinking while whittling never complained of brain fag.

After the children have outgrown toys Father doesn't have much fun on Christmas.

How much better Harry Thaw is behaving than many others.

Hereafter the bridegroom that wants to be noticed should first become President.

One trouble with the average fool is that he hasn't sense enough to keep his foolishness hidden from public view.

Before condemning the whole world and the people in it, one should have his own liver examined.

Yuan Shi-Kai seems to have been the original Yuan Shi-Kai man.

'Twas kind of Great Britain to hold a net under Gen. French while he made the drop.

The consumption of salt in the United States amounts to almost a hundred pounds per capita. And yet, now and then, one runs across a fellow who seems too fresh.

CHANCES FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION

The Republicans have the honor of introducing the first bill of the session which proposes the establishment of a non-partisan tariff commission. But there is a likelihood that they will get no other thrill out of it. The Democrats are preparing a bill of their own which they intend to talk about a lot and then to pass. There is to be no campaign thunder, at least Republican, in the tariff commission proposition.

Some months ago, ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, offered the President a suggestion for a tariff commission. It was turned down cold. But recently Mr. Cox has been in Washington and he finds the administration more than friendly to the idea. Two reasons are put forth for this change of heart. One is that the tariff commission plan offers a way out of the embarrassing failure of the tariff-for-less-than-revenue system. The other is that the President has been hearing from the country and has learned that the people are convinced the present tariff is a botched job, that they want a better tariff law and that, at the same time, they want to escape the damaging agitation which goes with tariff revision. The tariff commission will bring the cure and save the disturbances which attend its concoction.

Should the Democrats commandeer the Republican policy, no one will weep very hard over the business, not even the most partisan Republicans. For all the parties are weary of the quarrels over the tariff. Revisions are costly to those who do the revising. Once a commission is organized, the tariff is out of politics, the politicians have rid themselves of a dangerous explosive and one periodical disturber of business has been done away with.

GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN FAILS

The withdrawal of British and French troops from the Gallipoli peninsula was forecast months ago. The campaign there has proved a failure. It has been highly costly in lives and prestige. For a time it looked as if the present ministry of England would fall because of it. If the Turks had been whipped, the Allies would have escaped the damage wrought by the intervention of Bulgaria. Rumania would probably be fighting on the side of the Allies now, Serbia would have been saved and the Germans and Austrians would have kept out of the Balkans.

The campaign, in the opinion of many military experts, was botched by the slowness with which the Allies operated. The naval attack on the forts of the straits was a surprise. The attack of the land forces, the experts say, should have been a surprise also. But it followed the naval attack after the Turks had had plenty of warning. When the troops landed there were defenders to meet them. The roads had all been gaurded. The hilltops had been entrenched. Supplies had been rushed to the Dardanelles and Turkey was prepared to fight for every inch of ground. As events have proved, every inch was fought, and gallantly.

There is an unverified story that all the Balkan states had agreed to take the field for the Entente Powers in case the Dardanelles were taken. Month succeeded month and the Turks held out. Bulgaria decided that the Entente Powers were weaker than Bulgaria itself was, since the Bulgarians had successfully fought Turkey. Greece broke a secret agreement, convinced that the Allies could not possibly win. For the same reason, Rumania hugged its neutrality the harder.

BUSTED, AND FREE OF WORRY

The American Tobacco Company has been paying 20 per cent dividends for five years. Last April, the stock was quoted at 252½. This week, the shares have been subjected to pressure and they've gone below 200. But you observe no one worrying. The company is in fine shape, the officers say.

Now the American Tobacco Company was one of the corporations which went through the process of dissolution under the trust laws. But dissolution according to law and dissolution as you understand it from the dictionary are two quite different things. The courts have broken the tobacco trust up into the parts it consisted of when it was combined. Yet these parts are conducted by the same people who conducted the trust. It is owned by the same people. To all intents and purposes, the dissolution has amounted merely to a change in the system of bookkeeping. And so it is understood on the stock market which quotes the shares as it always has, as American Tobacco.

No doubt the company is doing well enough to satisfy the officers. The concern is still the dominating voice in tobacco manufacturing and dealing. And it has received its official credentials as a busted trust. Why should anyone worry?

MUSTERING THE INDUSTRIES

Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, warned the British parliament the other day that the cause of the Allies would win or fall according to the ability to meet the mechanical demands of war.

If Germany could continue to turn out more shells and more guns than the Allies, then the advantage of the Allies in the matter of soldiers would count for nothing. The Central Powers would not be whipped, or even their conquests recovered, until the mechanical advantage was in favor of the Entente Powers.

The time was when the manufacture of war materials would involve only a relatively small part of the industries of a nation carrying on war. It is different now. Every factory, every foundry, thousands of mills, big and little, might have to produce war wtih one of the big European war powers. wtih one of the big European powers. For victory will be with the nation which can muster its industries most efficiently.

The work of reforming the national defenses will be only half done if the army is increased and the navy enlarged, and yet no arrangement made for mobilizing the industries which must provide the weapons and ammunition. This is one of the things which congress must work out. It must make it possible for the country to issue orders for material at a moment's notice. It must, if it can, persuade industries to carry reserves of raw material, machines, patterns and plans, against the hour when these things can be utilized for defense.

LITTLE MEN DON'T SPEAK FOR OHIO

It is recorded that a representative once told the house: "Before I vote for these here battleships I want to know what there is in it for Arkansas."

Make Arkansas read Ohio and you have the attitude of mind of several Ohio publicists. Somewhere in their writings they always betray their appreciation of their geographical safety, no foreign invader can ever get as far into the interior as their state and, therefore, there is nothing in the preparedness campaign for Ohio, unless it is the privilege of paying more taxes.

In spite of the fact that this state has given five Presidents to the United States, that it gave its blood generously to save the Union and sent thousands of soldiers to the Spanish war, there have been blind and narrow people who could not see nationally, who could not think nationally. Their vision stopped at their own door stoops, their minds could not think of anything that extended beyond the curb of their own streets.

Happily, the numbers of these people were never in proportion to the amount of whining they could do. Ohio never took advantage of its geographical position. It never let other parts of the country instruct it in patriotism. It has never let any other states reproach it with lying down because there was nothing in it for Ohio.

Mr. Bryan, we notice incidentally continues to be President Wilson's woolen underwear.—Jay E. House, in Capper's Weekly.

Bad as winter itch.

Prove to them that kissing is unhealthful and you'll find people who don't mind being sick now and then.

Attractive Offers for January Renewals

All Blade subscribers whose expirations of subscriptions occur in January will find it well worth their while to give particular attention to the special propositions for renewal, which have just been sent out by mail.

Club raisers and those who have single subscriptions will find these offers more inviting than previous offers have been. New and attractive premiums are included. You will benefit more than ever by lending your efforts toward the increasing of The Blade's great national family, which is now at the quarter-million mark. The Blade family is growing tremendously. It is inspiring to see how American citizens are flocking to the standard of America's foremost "National Weekly." It is pleasing to know that our efforts toward making The Weekly Blade as big a factor in American life as we can make it, are meeting with universal approval. That spirit of optimism, that zeal for the welfare of our people, that shining hope and sincere belief in the progress of our country which have been such important characteristics in the editorial policy of The Blade are certainly appreciated by an ever-increasing circle of right-thinking people.

The Blade's popularity is not an accident. The Blade's great hold on the confidence of its readers is not a happening of chance. It is built up by honest, fearless, stalwart, uncompromising steps toward the goal of a great ideal.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is your paper. It is the paper of your community, of your state, and of your nation.

The great popularity of The Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of William A. Rogers' Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice, giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore, all subscribers whose time expires during January should receive our proposition by January 1. If not received by January 4, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to January subscribers only, and 30 days later the February subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

A DEFECTIVE MELTING POT

For a long time the American people thought a good deal of that pot in which aliens were melted down. It seemed such a simple mechanism, and efficient beyond all others of its kind devised by man.

But we all know now—the war has taught us—that the powers of the melting pot are limited. There are cleavages between the races, rifts between the nationalities. Traditions that are dross with us have not come to the top where they could be skimmed off. Ancient hates have survived. What we thought was American citizenry has proved in too many instances not to be American at all, but inimical to Americanism.

There is a lot of complaining and jawing now about the meltings. We would be wiser if we examined the pot to see what was the matter with it. Have we taken the alien in as one of us or merely given him a license to vote? Have we helped him instead of leaving his salvation entirely to himself? Have we made it a point to teach him our tongue, patiently explained our institutions, sought to make him feel that citizenship was a rare privilege to be respected and guarded jealously? It is to be feared that we haven't. The alien has learned the common language, where he has learned it, through efforts scarcely aided. Too often it has been a policeman or a justice of the peace who has explained the institutions. Naturalization has too often been connected with vote making.

An earnest endeavor is made to improve on the melting pot. Various kinds of schools have recently been opened for the instruction of the alien. Guidance has been volunteered for getting him through the process of naturalization. But much more must be done before the melting pot is worthy. For if it is isn't and we go to war we will have enemies not only at our front, but also in our rear.

WE REAP AS WE SOW

This is the export situation today:

Packers are holding shipments until they can have ships and a clear track to the wharves. Consignments of steel are held at the mills waiting ships to carry them abroad. There are hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat in the elevators of the Middle West because the elevators at tidewater are loaded to the roofs. Cars carrying miscellaneous exports are blocked for two hundred miles outside of the port of New York.

For more than fifty years the foreign-going merchant marine of the United States has been declining. Restrictive laws were passed against it. The encouragement given by foreign nations to their shipping was denied to American shipping. Mail subsidies, when given, were given for political reasons and not for the general good of the merchant marine. The preferential duties on goods carried in American vessels were removed. Railroads and European shipowners were allowed to gain control of waterfront property.

Today every available vessel is put at the business of carrying our exports. Old sailing ships are dragged from their graveyards. Lake boats capable of service on salt water are commissioned. And yet there are not enough vessels.

The United States is paying in embargoes, weakened grain markets and demurrage charge for its neglect.

"ALL EUROPE IS LAUGHING AT US."—NEWS ITEM.

—Chicago Daily News.

Sunday School

THE HEIGHT OF THE HOLIEST HILL

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 2 is "The Ascending Lord."—Acts 1:1-11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A German church and a Russian church stand side by side on the top of the Mount of Olives. Ever since the Turkish censorship drew a thick curtain about events in Bible lands some persons have been wondering just what has happened to one of them. There they stand, great and beautiful structures, both surmounted by high towers that are the most conspicuous objects in the vicinity of Jerusalem, being visible even from Mt. Nebo, on the other side of the Jordan. The situation is one of military importance, as well as of highest historical interest. Doubtless, the priests of the Russian church have been expelled from Palestine, along with the other priests and monks and teachers belonging to the allied nations. Has the church itself been taken over by the Turkish army, as certain other churches have been? If so, what has become of the priceless treasures it used to hold, including Vereschagin's picture of the ascension? Little did anybody dream that the pistol shot of a mad Bosnian student would set the world afire, and even reverberate around the crest of the holy hill of olive trees, driving forth from the Garden of Gethsemane the gentle Franciscans who have so lovingly tended the flowers and gnarled and ancient olive trees.

War is a schoolmaster with a rod, and he is teaching us geography lessons. Thus present-day military events, and the dear story of the Life of the Prince of Peace, unite to fix the setting of our new Sunday school lesson on our minds. The Mount of Olives lies directly east of Jerusalem, so that a battery of rapid-fire guns in the tower of the Russian church could command the city. Still, as of old, it is a hill of olive trees. Much of its slope is now filled with religious edifices, commemorating scenes in the life of Christ. There is a strange admixture of the buildings of the west with the squalid streets and houses of the east. Pilgrims from many lands climb this rough ascent, for on this hill one phase of Christianity ended and another began; on the hillside is the Garden of Gethsemane and from its crest Christ ascended into heaven.

That fact is today's Sunday school lesson. Jesus went up from earth, and His disciples remained behind to carry on His mission. Upon this handful of unlettered peasants and fishermen, who, however, had spent three years in the school of Jesus' presence, there devolved the tremendous task of continuing Christ's work. Would they be equal to the new responsibility? We are reminded of the stories from the trenches, of sergeants and corporals who suddenly find themselves in command of companies and regiments. How well the Apostles acquitted themselves we shall learn in the year's study of the early Church which the International Lesson Committee has laid out for us.

Linking Today With Yesterday.

The new course of Sunday school lessons, reinforced by the daily cablegrams, should clear up our thinking on Bible geography. The Book of Acts, which we are to study, marches over the whole ancient Roman world. All the places mentioned are now in the war zone. Some are centers of special military activity. As we read the war news, we have in mind this greater Christian battle, which has changed the history of the whole world. First, we see it beginning at Jerusalem, with a group of Spirit-fired fishermen directing it, and lo, in less than three centuries we see it sitting on the throne of the Caesars at Constantinople, then, as now, a pivotal spot in world affairs.

Today is linked with yesterday by this lesson on the Ascension. It is a story of mingled triumph and depression; of victory and of suffering. The departing Teacher and King commissioned His friends as witnesses — "martyrs" is the Greek word — and only one of the group died a natural death. Martyrdom awaited them just a few years ahead: and now, behold, after these 19 centuries, we find the Church offering the witness of a greater number of martyrs than ever before in all her blood-stained history. The land of the Lord is still the land of martyrdom; and within the past six months nearly a million Armenian Christians have followed their crucified Lord in the supreme act of testimony.

An Early Journalist's Feat.

A convert on the mission field once naively remarked, "I like the Book of Acts best, for it is so full of real people. The new Christians there have their faults and stumblings, just like us." As we begin a year's study in this history of the early Church, we are struck by the singularly human quality of its pages. Its characters are real folks, who live and feel and act like the mortals we know. It is a vivid bit of literature, and the fact that it breaks off in the middle of things but adds to its power; for it was written down to date. The point has often been made that the Book of Acts was left unfinished and is still being continued.

We know the man who wrote this narrative, and when he wrote it and where and what were his sources of information. Luke, "the beloved physician," was the author, and he wrote about 63 A. D., probably in Rome, and, it may well be, in the very "hired house" where Paul was a prisoner. His facts he got warm from the lips of the very men who figured in the story. The book covers about the same length of time as the Gospels, 33 years.

Journalism claims Luke. He wrote the two most vivid books in the Bible, the Gospel that bears his name and this Book of Acts. He was not a philosopher or a preacher, but a reporter, with a scientific passion for accuracy. He had no case to make; he simply "wrote the thing as he saw it." Like a good journalist, he perceived that there was no merit in dullness; the Christians who make Christianity seem uninteresting get no support from Luke.

Some readers may smile when I remark, that, like most newspaper men, Luke was modest. He never once mentions his own name. Not one reporter or editor in a hundred gets his own name into the paper. The world is heedless of the self-immolating service done by the men behind the news who, without recognition or praise, are burning themselves out that the world may have the facts upon which all philosophy is based.

Our reporter Luke wrote in Greek, and colloquial Greek at that, the equivalent of what we call "newspaper English." His great story was too important to be shut off from the plain people by any barriers of "literary style." A magazine editor said to me a few days ago, "I'm glad to have an article in straightaway, readable English, for I'm tired of stuff that is so 'literary' that it has no clear message." A city man, widely traveled, was Luke, and his home was probably Antioch, the city which has within recent weeks given the world the thrilling story of the 4,000 Armenians who for 53 days held a mountain top against an army of Moslems, until the sign of the Cross brought them rescue from the sea.

The Farewell Address.

All the solemnity that attaches to the last words of a best beloved, and all the glory of a triumphant close of a great transaction, are reflected in this story of the Ascension. It deals with the closing hour of the earthly life of Jesus. From His birth, His works and words, His agony and crucifixion and His resurrection, He had proceeded steadfastly to this final experience, when a cloud received Him out of the sight of the eagerly gazing disciples.

"He climbed Love's ladder so high
From the round at the top He stepped
to the sky."

For the space of 40 days Jesus had been on earth, after His resurrection, appearing at intervals to His disciples. Even at this closing interview on the Mount of Olives, His conversation had been "of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God." Is any warrant needed for putting first in our thoughts the things that touch the cause of Christ? Here we have it.

The other theme—if it may be called another theme, so inwrought is it in the kingdom idea—touched upon by Jesus was the coming of the Holy Spirit.

That farewell teaching deeply stamps upon the Christian church the seal of spirituality. Christianity is not merely an organization nor an edifice nor a code of ethics nor a set of ordinances; it is the divine life of Christ in the spirits of men. The Holy Spirit alone is the key to the mysteries of our faith. Christianity is both inexplicable and impracticable without the Paraclete.

The Promised Return.

Basing her belief on the words spoken by Jesus as He stood on the Mount of Olives, with the ascension cloud of glory hovering near, and upon the writings of His Apostles, the church has for 19 centuries expected the return of Christ. So alluring is the theme that many have been led to extreme lengths of literalism concerning it. Thus, hosts of believers expect Jesus to reappear in a cloud on the Mount of Olives at the very spot where His foot last touched earth. They build largely on the phrase, "This same Jesus * * * shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven." Now that "in like manner" in Luke's Greek is "hon tropon," the very word that Luke also uses in his gospel when he quotes Jesus as saying that He would have gathered the children of Jerusalem, even as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings. If used figuratively in one case, why not in both?

Beyond question or cavil, Jesus taught His disciples that in some form, at some time, He was coming again. When they inquired too closely for details He reminded them that it was not for them to know the times or the seasons. His warning is timely in our day, when many Christian teachers are displaying an extra-scriptural cocksureness concerning our Lord's return.

This at least we have of a certainty from the ascension story: Jesus returned home to heaven. His resurrection was proved by His triumphal entry into His glory. In heaven he still continues his work of intercession; and how vast are His plans the mind of mortal cannot conceive. Meantime, His "alter ego," the Paraclete, abides in the church as the hope of the world in its travail. What a message it was that the Apostles bore back to the waiting church in Jerusalem!

GOES TO THE HOLY CITY OF MOHAMMEDANS

Dr. Karl Neufeld Says That the Holy War Is Bound to Be—Tribesmen Pledge Loyalty to Germany

Constantinople, Dec. 24.—Bronzed like a native son of the desert, and in dress, speech and manners an Arab, the only white man who ever openly visited Medina, the Holy City of the Mohammedans, recently returned here. The pilgrim was Dr. Karl Neufeld, the famous "prisoner of the Mahdi," who was liberated by Lord Kitchener in the Soudan many years ago.

Few men have had a more romantic and exciting career than this celebrated traveler. As a physician, teacher, merchant and contractor, he went to the Soudan in 1886. When the uprising of the natives began he was taken prisoner by the Mahdi and kept in chains for 12 years. Freed by Kitchener, he returned to Germany, but after a lecturing tour he made his way back to the Soudan. Shortly after the outbreak of the present war he had to leave his adopted country again, as he was expelled by the British authorities.

Is a Moslem.

After his return to Germany he was sent to Constantinople, where he placed himself at the disposal of the Turkish government. He was used as an emissary to the Arabian tribes, and for this work probably no man is better qualified. As he speaks the dialects of all the Bedouin tribes, knows their customs and has embraced the Mohammedan faith, he wins confidence wherever he appears in the world of Islam.

After organizing the Arabian tribes on the peninsula of Sinai for an invasion of Egypt, this strange man went to Damascus and decided to visit Medina. He knew very well that he would not leave this city alive, if the natives and the thousands of pilgrims who are constantly there should doubt his Mohammedanism.

Accompanied by four Arabs, he left Damascus in June. After his train passed Maan and El Ulla the Turkish officers with whom he traveled became distrustful and they even kept aloof from him when they saw him say his prayers like every pious Mohammedan. When he reached Medina, the Ramazan, the great Mohammedan festival, had just begun. He placed himself under the protection of a prominent native who has charge of the pilgrims from the Soudan and his host conducted him to the Harem-es-Sherifa, the temple where Mohammed is buried with his favorite daughter, Fatma, and his son-in-law.

When he stood before the crypt of the prophet the German traveler was surrounded by an angry mob. His position became quite critical until two Arabians made their way through the crowd and declared:

"We know him; he is the Effendi of Omdurman and Assuan, a good man and true Mohammedan."

Even this did not entirely satisfy the mob, and Dr. Neufeld was only permitted to stay in the temple after he affirmed his faith with a solemn oath. For two or three weeks he was continually watched by natives who were not convinced by his religious professions and by Egyptian spies in the service of England.

The latter tried in every way to inflame the natives against him, calling him an infidel and "Christian dog." At a meeting of the scribes and sheiks he was asked where he came from, and there was great excitement when he calmly said: "From Germany."

Tells His Conversion.

The priests and chiefs were satisfied, however, when he related how he was converted to Mohammedanism by a pious sheik in the Soudan.

Dr. Neufeld remained in Medina nearly two months in continual intercourse with the sheiks, ulemas and prominent pilgrims from Tripolitania, Tunis, Morocco, Persia, Afghanistan and India. He obtained much valuable information. From the pilgrims he learned that the Jehad (Holy War) movement is fastly becoming general in all Mohammedan countries. He found that the Arabs are especially bitter against the British, because the English government has closed the Red Sea and stopped the great annual pilgrimages from Egypt and India to Mecca and Medina. Still more were the Mohammedans over the fact that the English have proclaimed the new ruler of Egypt appointed by them "sultan of the two holy places," because all of the faithful insist that this title only belongs to the Caliph at Constantinople.

"By their attempt to establish an Egyptian Caliphate the British have made one of their greatest mistakes," Dr. Neufeld said on his return to Constantinople. "The Arabs will never forgive them this interference with their religious affairs and the blockade of the Red Sea.

"The English have stopped all imports, but there is no famine in Arabia, because the Turkish government is sending plenty of grain. British troops have repeatedly tried to effect a landing, but this is impossible, as the rifles and machine guns with which they armed the Arabs against the Turks are now used against themselves.

"In Basrah (Bassorah) the English have succeeded in winning the Sheik Ibn Mesaud, but more than 100 tribes under the leadership of Sheik Ibn Rashid are fighting on the side of the Turks.

"The population of the whole western part of Yemen is in uprising against the British. In this part of Arabia only the Sheik Ebesi is in the pay of the English and he possesses little power and influence.

"The fortified harbor of Sheik Said, opposite Hodeida, is in the possession of the Turks and Bedouins, who have attacked the Island of Ferim and let no ship pass in day time. In Berbera, on the African side of the Red Sea, the British are besieged on land and the French railroad from Djibuti to Harrer has been destroyed by the Abyssinians."

Holy Water for Hindenburg.

All Arabs are fervent admirers of Germany, he said, and every one of them knows the name of Field Marshall von Hindenburg. When the telegraph brought the news of the fall of Warsaw to Medina there was a great celebration. The whole population assembled before the house of Dr. Neufeld to express its joy. An old priest who mildly protested and expressed doubts in regard to the righteousness of the sultan's alliance with the German infidels, was howled down by the mob, which shouted:

"The enemies of the Germans are also our enemies. Therefore we must pray to Allah for our German friends, who will protect us and our religion!"

While Dr. Neufeld was in Medina the sultan sent a beautiful automobile of German make to the sheik of Mecca, the most powerful man in A The machine was transported to Medina by railroad and started across the desert to Mecca under its own power, but got stuck in the sand. The chauffeur and his machinist were compelled to walk back to Medina to get aid, and when they returned to the desert they found the auto destroyed. The Bedouins had smashed it, because they took it for an English aeroplane.

When Dr. Neufeld left Medina the Arabs gave him a bottle of water from the holy spring for Field Marshall von Hindenburg. This water is supposed to heal kidney disease, and for some unexplained reason the Bedouins believe that the German army leader is suffering from this malady.

Made Stump for Armless Man

London, Dec. 22.—A new arm stump has just been grafted upon the body of a British officer, who lost both arms in action and came back recently with a group of exchanged prisoners from Germany. His arms were amputated so close to the shoulder as to leave no stumps.

One of the most brilliant of London's surgeons has now built out a new stump to which an artificial arm may be attached. He did this by taking out a piece of bone from the patient's leg and cutting a flap of skin from his body. Muscles were attached to the bone, so that the stump can be guided.

VARIETIES

Out of every 1,000 birds, 11 are twins.

A watch's mainspring is two feet long.

Sirius is the brightest star in the whole of our skies.

Miss Cora Dow of Cincinnati owns 12 drug stores in that city.

Seventy-five per cent of all lightning losses are in the country.

Scotland now has 124 agricultural co-operative trading societies.

Ostriches can travel at a rate of more than 100 miles an hour.

Over 3 per cent of the population of Europe have their lives insured.

Brazil supplies coffee enough to make 119,000,000,000 cups of coffee a day.

The sweetening power of sycose is 550 times greater than that of sugar.

Flying with a strong wind, the carrier pigeon covers 1,600 yards a minute.

One-sixth of the land surface of the globe is occupied by the Russian empire.

New York streets are congested, not only on the surface, but below the level

Alligators are only found in America, except for one species found in China.

The total value of the world's fisheries products has been estimated at $493,474,801.

The wealth of the world in normal times grows at the rate of $15,000,000,000 a year.

Only one tree produces fruit and flowers at the same time—it is the orange tree.

Asia has many high mountains, but has fewer large waterfalls than any other continent.

An artificial oil of geranium made of phenol has been invented in France for perfuming soap.

One large land owner of Australia possesses an area of about one-tenth that of England.

The whistle of a locomotive can be heard at a distance of 3,200 yards when the air is still.

The delta of the Mississippi river covers an area about equal to that of the state of Maryland.

You could put all the United States except Alaska in Brazil and have 290,000 square miles left.

The discharge of one of the largest cannon now in use is estimated to develop 25,000,000 horsepower.

The railroads of this country kill 10,000 persons every year, most of the unfortunates being trespassers.

Four cities in Germany have proved the worth of overhead monorail railroads and a fifth is building one.

Of the nearly 5,000 electric plants in the United States, more than one-third supply current only at night.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain about 120,000,000 fish.

With an annual rainfall exceeding 600 inches, southern Assam is the world's wettest region.

If the sea were to rise or the land fall 20 feet the Delaware and Chesapeake bays would disappear.

Baboons possess a remarkable instinct for finding water and are used for that purpose in South Africa.

The oldest probate judge in the country is Judge Nathaniel Hobbs, of York county, Maine, who is 91 years old.

In Sumatra the horn of the rhinoceros is esteemed as an antidote to poison, and on that account is made into drinking cups.

A Lexington (Ky.) woman has presented her husband with nine children in 18 months, five at one birth and four at a second.

An expedition of Norwegian scientists is studying the natives, flora and fauna of almost unknow regions of northern and central Asia.

Using radioactive phenomena for the basis of their calculations, two British scientists believe that the world is at least 711,000,000 years old.

The most costly thimble in the world is owned by the queen of Siam. It is shaped like a lotus bud, and is made of gold, thickly studded with diamonds.

The entire plant of the Pennsylvania asphalt block manufacturing concern is mounted on freight cars, so that it can be taken wherever there is work for it to do.

There are now in the United States 4,063,928 persons native to Germany, Austria and Turkey, and 6,885,724 native to the nations fighting in the opposing alliance.

About half of the blind population are more than 60 years of age. This is probably due to the fact that cataract, glaucoma, etc., are largely diseases of old age.

During the last year the police department of the city of New York aided 101,248 sick and injured persons, while 133 persons were rescued by the police from drowning.

By producing from 50,000 to 60,000 oscillations a second a new German generator for sending wireless signals causes a fine musical note to be heard at the receiving instrument.

That lightning flashes appear to zigzag is an optical illusion, according to a German scientist, who contends that the effect is due to the eyes twitching when flashes occur.

An instrument so delicate as to record a temperature change of one-millionth of a degree is used by the United States bureau of standards to measure the heat of the stars.

Government experts estimate that of the 26,000,000-horse power which it is possible to develop—hydroelectrically—in the United States, 19,000,000-horse power lies west of the Rockies.

Corundum mining in the United States has ceased, while Canadian production dropped from $239,091 in 1913 to $72,176 in 1914. Artificial abrasives have displaced the natural products.

A device consisting mainly of four Welsbach lamps has been made use of by a western physician for the purpose of demonstrating the amount of alcohol in samples of patent medicines.

The Donnet Head lighthouse, the windows of which are 300 feet above the high water, occasionally has its glasses broken by stones hurled from the cliff on which it stands by the waves.

An interesting Napoleonic relic is the reply to a long and verbose letter from the duke of Gaeta asking the emperor's decision in a confiscation case. Napoleon's answer was as follows: "Yes. Napoleon."

Major George W. Evans, who has been disbursing officer of the department of the interior at Washington for more than 32 years, has paid out for Uncle Sam approximately $400,000,000 without error or loss to the United States or to himself.

It is said that an organization of women in Japan numbers 10,000 members, who have sworn never to marry unless their prospective husbands agree to support a movement for obtaining for them equal treatment with men and an improved economic position.

The PEACE PAGE

AT THE THRESHOLD

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

Happy New Year is today the hope- greeting of every heart. We look ward to the coming best year of our s for "man never is, but always to ess." As the old year lies a-dying attention has been called to the iniscences of Dr. Lyman Abbott, was 80 years old the 18th of this th.

Abbott, while a preacher, has still more a journalist, a student fairs and a worker for social and betterment. He has found in re- the inspiration for all his work umanity, but his religion has been the basis. He has made it practi- by putting it to use. Out of it has n an everyday life of love and e and service.

1876 Dr. Abbott became editor of Christian Union, which in 1893 be- the Outlook. For almost 40 years s been the leading spirit in one of country's most important weekly eals. For 11 years, following Hen- Ward Beecher, Dr. Abbott was pas- of Plymouth church, New York. During these 40 years he has ten and published a score of vol- s from Life and Literature of the ent Hebrews to America in the ing. He is also well known upon lecture platform.

withstanding all these labors, he not shirked his part in civil life, has found time to serve on com- ees, to help with forward looking ements, and to give open-minded y to every new theory.

Abbott has been essentially a of his time, keeping abreast with thought and fresh ideals. He has through the reconstruction d, the revolution in industry, the tion of religious thought, the la- question, and the social problems cent years. He is an optimist. He ves that moral standards are higher than they were 60 years ago, and he declares that his faith in his fellow-men has been strengthened by his many years of study of our nation- al life.

It is interesting to note the capacity for work of this untiring man. From his youth up, Dr. Abbott was inter- ested, as were his young friends, in matters of intellectual consequence more than most young men care about today. There is, indeed, a present day disdain for intellectual interests. Young men would do well to take this life as a pattern, whose industry, breadth of view, and spirituality have brought its possessor to a serene and useful old age.

The writer says in conclusion, and it is a watch night thought, not too seri- ous:

"On the 18th of December I will be 80 years of age. I cannot believe it. I seem to myself to be in better health than I was at 18. My interest in pres- ent problems and my hopes for the fu- ture of my country are as great as they ever were. I take an active part in the editorial direction of The Out- look. I have given up lyceum lectur- ing; but I gladly share with others, by voice and pen, in the public discussion of the questions of the day; and, save for a long summer vacation, reserved for quiet literary work, I preach at least two Sundays in the month. * * * I look forward to the Great Adventure, which now cannot be far off, with awe, but not with apprehen- sion. I enjoy my work, my home, my friends, life. I have stood in the bow looking forward with hopeful anticipa- tion to the life before me. When the time comes for my embarkation, and the ropes are cast off and I put out to sea, I think I shall still be standing in the bow and looking forward with eager curiosity and glad hopefulness to the new world to which the unknown voyage will bring me."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for Health, happiness and Good cheer.

OUT CLUBS

would like to say a few words to dear people of the Cozy Corner women's clubs, a subject which I see discussed. I don't believe do much good to the home. They many wives and mothers from household duties, to the detriment of proper raising of children. I know men in nearby cities who belong to a dozen clubs and in order to nd the meetings they are rarely at e evenings, and consequently their ldren are on the streets doing about they please. When a child does ng and gets into trouble the club her sets up a great "howl" over it, in many instances the fault is mother's.

Woman's clubs may be all right, but y notion they accomplish but little d good. Many of the essays read at r clubs are taken almost bodily m books, as I happen personally to w, and are read as "original." ver club fads would make home pler and tend to make the young er boys and girls.

Give us fewer clubs and more real me work and attention. Bridge ies never bettered anyone. They , in fact, worse than the clubs. r a woman can go to church on nday and attend a bridge party y other night in the week, and expect to raise a family eously, is a mystery to me. Our hers of the olden time wasted no e on clubs, and history shows e great and useful men and wom- ely raised. I would like to hear some members of the cozy cor- r on this subject.—T. C. H., of

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE

have voted for six years and I n't see but what the home life is h the same as when we lived in on-suffrage state. The only dif- nces are, I read the papers more ligently, and come to meet and w something of the men who are ning our state and national, as l as local, affairs. The political versation here in the home is such t our children are learning un- sciously, how to pick and choose value the worth and character men who are or will be candidates our public offices. Right there, the way, is where, to me, lies the basic value of woman suffrage. his generation of women may be re or less ignorant of all the va- s phases of politics, but I know t my boys will be better voters the influence of both parents n they would otherwise. We never rel about politics, but we do ch the papers. We know what public men are doing. We try learn their characters, their ability the work they have to do, as well the interests that are backing m, and then each votes in accord h his own judgment. No one can more than that, but even the antis st confess there are many who do and I believe that the children ing to voting age out of suffrage ies will be more conscientious ers, and less liable to line up with many who do less" than those come from homes where the al side or, for that matter, any r side of politics is never talked

We cannot work much of any ge in the present condition of gs; in fact we do not care to ddle with the laws" for they are right. It is the men who are to rce them in whom we are con- ed. But how about possible fu- benefit to men and women alike, be gleaned by bringing into the e practically the only important blic institution that has not already place in the home? Have we the ht to rob the future for the sake the past?

The people voting in your precinct your own neighborhood people. ere is no occasion for bad language fighting and where the women e drunkenness doesn't last long. know that my daughter is safer on streets in this town than she was the town from which we came in nonsuffrage state.

Friendly, of W. Va., thinks the men shouldn't have the "hard rk" to do. My poor misguided d, didn't you ever take the time watch your mother work? She e a holiday once in two years to to the polls, meet her friends, rest the reading room of the public library while her husband talks poli- tics with his friends and take an all- round restful change from the daily grind which goes on just the same with or without the right to vote.—A Woman Voter from Wyoming.

IN WASHINGTON

Away out here in the state of Wash- ington, where women have been grant- ed full suffrage, they have not be- trayed the confidence placed in their ability to vote right on all public ques- tions. They serve on juries, on elec- tion boards, as postmasters, and other places of trust, with the same dignity and refinement that they preside over the school and home. On political questions you will find them apt stu- dents, and, on an average, more fully informed than the men. No one would dare hint to a man that his wife, sis- ter, or mother had lowered their re- spectability by voting. This is a free country, and no women is compelled to vote, yet there is no good reason a woman should be disfranchised be- cause her sister does not want to vote.

Women are good prohibition work- ers, as they are in any good cause, and I would advise Violet of West Va. not to fret about the whisky-drinking women doing any extra work at the polls, as they know they are on the wrong side of the question and do not dare face music. Woman suffrage made it possible for our state to go dry, as it also did Idaho, Oregon and Colorado. All progressive states will have wom- an suffrage in the near future, and I hope West Virginia will show true chivalry and fall in line at the first op- portunity. There is no more harm for a woman to vote than to milk cows, hoe corn, make hay, dig potatoes, teach school, or in fact any other work than housekeeping.

The following lines from Collier's Weekly are very appropriate here:

It doesn't unsex her to toil in a factory,
Winding the looms from the dawn till night;
To deal with a schoolful of children refractory
Doesn't unsex her in anyone's sight.
Work in a store when her back aches inhumanly
Doesn't unsex her at all, you will note,
But think how exceedingly rough and unwomanly
Woman would be if she happened to vote.

To sweat in a laundry that's torrid and torrider
Doesn't subtract from her womanly charm;
And scrubbing the flags in an echoing corridor
Doesn't unsex her—so where is the harm?
It doesn't unsex her to nurse us with bravery,
But ah, how the voices grow quivery, quavery,
Wailing, "Alas, 'twill unsex her to vote!"
She's feminine when she juggles the crockery,
Bringing you blithely the order you give;
Toil in a sweatshop where life is a mockery,
Just for 'tne pittance on which she can live.
That doesn't seem to unsex her a particle,
"Labor is noble," so somebody wrote.
But ballots are known as a dangerous article;
Woman's unsexed if you give her the vote!

—From a former West Virginian, No. Yakima, Wash.

MOTHER'S INFLUENCE

I haven't sent in a word for nearly two years. Have enjoyed the different letters and received help from a great many of them. True, I could not agree with all, yet I did not cast them aside as unworthy, for we all have a right to our opinions, as long as we do not infringe on someone else's right. When I read the letter from Lover of N. C. hills today it somehow struck the right chord. True, it is worth our while above all riches of the world to keep a good name.

Now a word to mothers. Let us be true to our children and always set the right example before them, that when we pass out of their lives they may never recall any misconduct in the life of their mother. Our influence is worldwide, for good or for evil.

My dear mother left us eight years ago, and sometimes when I'm alone I sit down and close my eyes and go over the life I lived with her. Such a patient Christian. I cannot recall any- thing but a pure, unselfish life, and I thank God for that sweet past. That gives me such pleasant thoughts now, and I breathe a prayer to be such a mother, and hope the influence will go on and on till the end of time.—Mrs. E. T., Wis.

CHURCH CUSTOMS

Could we not write on Sabbath school? The best manner of conduct- ing the same, and what has been ac- complished in the different states and

SISTER HEROINES IN KIDNAPING ADVENTURE WITH AGED VETERAN

EFFIE AND VIVIAN JAMES
©INT'L. FILM SERVICE

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Effie and Vivian James, of Lowell, Mass., aged 9 and 11 respectively, are now safe at home after a thrilling "kidnaping" adventure with "Grandpa" Gilson, a civil war veteran. "Grandpa" Gil- son, who is 70 years old and makes a living in Lowell by selling soldier verses of his own composition, boarded at the James home in the Massachusetts city. Much of the care of Effie and Vivian fell to him, as the mother and older sister were employed in a factory. "Grandpa" says the kiddies were not sat- isfied in their home. Neither was he, so he took the girls and set forth on a journey a little over 10 days ago.

The journey ended in New York when central office detectives took the three into custody as they stepped from an Albany train. A suspicious con- ductor had wired ahead about an old veteran who was selling verses on the train and two little children.

counties of our broad land? I think Sunday schools are a great institution, as scarcely any are too young or too old to be benefited by Sunday school teaching. It is there we learn the les- sons that are calculated to make us wise unto salvation, and I am sure we will never be too old to learn the scrip- tures, as I don't think anyone can say they fully know the scriptures. It is true we have doctors of divinity, but did you ever hear one say "I have learned all there is to be learned"?

We have men and women in almost every vicinity who have been taught the scriptures from their youth up, but fall very short of learning all there is to be learned.

Please give us your opinions wheth- er it is right to hold festivals in our churches to raise money to pay the preacher's salary or for church repairs. Our people are divided on the subject, and some won't have anything to do with festivals, while some say there is nothing wrong about them, and say they can get money that way from outsiders.

In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom, some say, but the letters on the page differ very widely on the sub- jects above mentioned and seem to amount only to conflicting opinions. So give us a rest on woman suffrage and dancing, and discuss subjects new, if not so interesting and useful. But the subject of Sabbath schools and church customs are certainly useful and should interest all.—T. M. Baker, W. Va.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Potato Chowder.

Peel and chop fine one large onion; dice six peeled potatoes and one-quar- ter of a pound of ham. Put the ham and onion in a pan and fry slowly un- til brown. Put the potatoes, ham and onion in layers in a saucepan, sprin- kling them with one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Add two cupfuls of scalded milk, stir in one tablespoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of butter rubbed to a paste. See that it is well seasoned, simmer a minute longer and serve.

Banana Shortcake.

Into three cupfuls of sifted flour rub two tablespoonfuls of butter; add one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and two tea- spoonfuls of baking powder. Mix to a soft dough with cold milk and bake in two layers. Grate one-half of the peel of an orange, then cut it in half, crosswise, and scoop out the pulp; rub four bananas through a sieve, add to this the orange rind and pulp and one cupful of sugar. Lastly, stir in one-half of a cupful of thick cream, beaten stiff, and spread between and over the cakes. Serve with sweet cream or custard.

Scotch Pancakes.

Sift one cupful of flour into a ba- sin, add half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda and one tablespoonful of sugar. Beat up two eggs, add one cupful of cream or milk, then pour them among the flour, mix well. Drop in spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle.

Leg of Mutton, Breton Style.

Trim and wipe a good sized leg of mutton; if the flavor is liked, insert one-half a clove of garlic near the end of the knuckle. Scrape and slice a large carrot, peel and slice two good sized onions; spread them over the bottom of a braising pan, dust with pepper, add two cloves, a sprig of parsley, a bay leaf, one-half of a tea- spoonful of salt and a pint of boiling water. On this lay the meat, cover closely and braise in a moderate oven for three hours. Soak over night one pint of kidney beans; drain them, cover them with fresh water and sim- mer slowly until tender, but unbrok- en. Let the water cook down until nearly dry, then transfer to a pan in which is heated one large tablespoon- ful of dripping. Add one tablespoon- ful of chopped onion, salt and pepper to taste, and stir them until lightly fried. Sprinkle with one tablespoon- ful of fine chopped parsley and take from the fire. Place the meat on a hot platter and surround it with beans. Slightly thicken the gravy, strain and serve it separately.

English Muffins.

Scald one pint of milk and dissolve in it one tablespoonful of butter and one scant teaspoonful of salt. When lukewarm, add one-half of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in one- quarter of a cupful of warm water, then stir in sufficient sifted flour to make a thick drop batter. Beat hard for five minutes, cover closely and stand in a warm place to rise. When

OUR Correspondents

F. C. S. of Indiana has sent the old song, Malbrouck, to the Boets' Cor- ner. It is said that Napoleon hummed this song when he set out for Russia in the campaign of 1812. He also sang it at St. Helena. Everyone knows the air to the words, "We won't go home till morning."

The 18-year-old girl from Iowa has the sympathy of Imo of Indiana. Imo says she has had much of the same experience and can realize what it means. Imo hopes that she may soon find a happier life. She wishes that all women could have as excellent husbands as a few seem to have. Imo has been married about ten years. Both did not have enough warm clothes, proper food nor educational advantages to amount to anything when living with their parents. Both have had poor health always, but since they have owned their own home they have had plenty of the neces- saries of life and have two good properties now besides caring for several children and unfortunate women.

M. E. J., Tenn., sends an old poem, and says that she is the mother of three children. They all enjoy the page.

Mrs. W. O. enjoys the teacher let- ters, as she was one herself before she was married. She says, "I wish that more people would write and tell about their farm life."

Miss Lillian Bledsoe, Herington, Kan., is an invalid for whom her friend, Mrs. J. O., asks cards.

Cards are asked for Mrs. Dorcas Orr, Wilbur, W. Va., and for Gene- vieve Shields, same address.

Leona Rickel, Rochester, Ind., is an invalid who needs your cheer.

light, grease some muffin rings and place them on a hot greased griddle. Stir down the batter and half fill un- til the batter rises almost to the top of the rings, then draw forward. When the muffins are brown on each side turn them over, slip off the rings and brown again. Pull apart, lay a piece of butter in each, close them, pile on a hot plate and send to the table.

Cocoa Cake.

If you are short of eggs, try this: Two cups of sugar, four tablespoons (scant measure) butter; one-half cup cocoa, two cups buttermilk, two tea- spoons soda and three cups flour.—Mrs. B. S., Pennsylvania.

Mrs. G. P. S., Pennsylvania, asks for a recipe for hoghead cheese.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Miss A. P., Ohio.
F. B. Clarke, Michigan.
Mrs. Palmer, Pennsylvania.

An Old, Family Cough Remedy, Home-Made

Easily Prepared — Costs Very Little, But Is Prompt, Sure and Effective.

By making this pint of old-time cough syrup at home you not only save about $2, as compared with the ready-made kind, but you will also have a much more prompt and posi- tive remedy in every way. It over- comes the usual coughs, throat and chest colds in 24 hours—relieves even whooping cough quickly—and is ex- cellent, too, for bronchitis, bronchial asthma, hoarseness and spasmodic croup.

Get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Full directions with Pinex. Keeps per- fectly and tastes good.

You can feel this take hold of a cough or cold in a way that means business. It quickly loosens the dry, hoarse or painful cough and heals the inflamed membranes. It also has a remarkable effect in overcoming the persistent loose cough by stopping the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes.

The effect of Pine on the membranes is known by almost every one. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated com- pound of genuine Norway pine ex- tract combined with guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements.

There are many worthless imitations of this famous mixture. To avoid dis- appointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and do not ac- cept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

REPLY TO "HOME INFLUENCE"

We have arrived at a condition when all the best concentrated thought is needed in civil and economic better- ment.

Apathy and ignorance no longer ex- clude us from responsibility and co- operation is an essential part in the present-day propaganda.

As to the question of "home influ- ence"—certainly we all have more or less influence in the home—according to the strength of character back of it, notwithstanding individual ideas of "husbands, sons and daughters," which with ours may not agree, and thus de- stroy the unit of harmony. Woman cannot vote, consequently her ideas stand for nothing. Is this justice?

If the "progressive, intelligent wom- an" is considered to be eligible, why not educate the rest to the same standard, even though she does not strain the point to the belief in this being a "panacea for all ills political."

As to the adverse speculation of the "increased vote" for or against, there are some phrases of this question which must be worked out, like many com- plicated mathematical problems, before any conclusions can be arrived at as to its feasibility, advisability or results.

Help educate your women so that in 1916 the amendment may be carried through intelligence, with dignity and justice.—Michigan.

WELL DOING

Dear M. G. R.'s, it has been some time since I have written you. I think nearly ten years; but I have never ceased to read your good letters. We are always anxious and waiting to re- ceive the Blade, that we might read the Peace Page. I would rather give up any of our papers except the church paper. The Blade is next to it.

I see so much said about the moving pictures and women voting. I do not approve of the moving pictures. We have two here in our town. It is hard to keep the boys from going once in a while. We try to impress upon their minds that there isn't anything ele- vating in them. So often we see people attending them, hardly missing a night. If we would go to them for money for church purposes they would seem startled, yet they can give from 40 to 50 cents every week to the shows. I think the boys are more apt to re- peat what they see and hear at these shows than girls. I know I have found it to be so.

We have three boys, and it is a prob- lem to understand what is best for them. Some will tell you one thing, and some another. I find if we do the very best for them we know how, oftentimes we fall short in bringing them up to our expectations. The temptations are so great. Oh, how strong the boys must be to overcome them. And it greatly behooves us as parents to be examples worthy for the children to follow. How much we do need true Christian men and wom- en today. Those who are brave and willing to go anywhere or do anything that will uplift fallen humanity.

I always vote whenever I have a chance. If women voting would de- stroy the most dangerous evil we have today, the liquor business, let every woman vote. But, as some of our readers have written, the women would not all vote against it, no more than some of the men. Let us not be overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good.—An Illinois Mother.

Glad you've decided to come back. Don't wait ten years to write again. We want to hear often.—M. H.

EQUALITY

I read the letter written by W. E. F., West Virginia, and could hardly keep still. Then this week's Blade came, and in it the letter from "Friendly," W. Va., and I just must speak.

So the women do not help protect the country, W. E. F.? Well, let's see. If I remeember rightly the women of England are working in the factories making ammunition for the country to carry on the war. The women of France are taking the men's places in the fields and as conductors and mo- tormen of street cars. Women of all nations are going as Red Cross nurses. Because they are not on the firing line they aren't helping defend their coun- try, are they? What are they doing, then? Being a woman did not save Nurse Cavell, did it? She was treated as a man would have been. Put on your thinking cap, W. E. F., and help us understand this.

Friendly, your argument seems to be that because all women do not pay taxes they should not vote. Do all men pay taxes? Some of them do by hanging around the saloons and keep- ing the "booze shops" going. It was never intended for women to do hard work, you say. I do not think so, either, but the intentions of the all- wise God have been greatly mistreat- ed. Go almost where you will you can see women pitching hay and grain, digging and picking up potatoes, and even plowing and dragging. I have done all such farm work (except plow- ing), even to drawing wood from the woods when my father was lame, but I suppose it would be harder work to vote.

Good for you, Claude Carter. You believe in treating a woman as an equal human being, not a subordinate. Lena M. Rynders, Cohocton, N. Y.

A BOOK LOVER

Here are some subjects I would be pleased to have discussed by Blade readers, "The Evils of Novel Read- ing," "How Parents Should Train Their Children," "Relationship of Ed- ucation and Christianity." I will take for my subject, the evil of novel reading.

We must not regard novel reading as altogether an evil. There are some novels that if read with other books are wholesome food for the soul, but I am inclined to believe that ninety- nine out of every one hundred novels are unwholesome. Hawthorne, Wal- ter Scott, Cooper, Miss Edgeworth, Thackeray, Dickens, and many that could be in the roll call have given the world good novels.

I charge you to stand aloof from those books that give a false picture of human life. Read only the books that show life real and earnest. We should shun those books which, while they have some good things, are mixed with evil. We should ab- stain from these books that are stories of crime.

A genius said that the young wom- an who gives herself to indiscriminate novel reading would be unfit for the duties of wife, mother, sister, daugh- ter. Young man, you will be just as unfit for your duty as the woman.

Benjamin Franklin said that read- ing Cotton Mather's essays on doing good modeled his entire life. The as- sassin of Lord Russell declared that he was led to crime by reading one vivid romance. John Angell James, a wonderfully good man, declared in his old days that he never recovered from the evil effects of having for 15 minutes read a bad book. Abraham Lincoln was very careful what he read. Did he amount to anything?—Tenn. Literature Lover.

Let us have more letters on read- ing. What books have helped you? Do you believe in novel reading? Is magazine literature harmful?—M. H.

A PRETTY TOWN

Raoul De Coubert, I agree with your theory. Come again. I have missed let- ters from Old Dominion Girl, Jack Stubbs, Sunflower Kid and Mistigay.

In our little town of Chesaning there are four saloons, just four too many, for the saloons are taking the money that rightfully belongs in the families. Now, I've told our town's fault I'll de- scribe its good qualities. Chesaning is a beautiful town with streets bordered by chestnut and maple trees. Flowing through the town is the Shiawasse river, with its picnic grounds and graceful curves outlined by willows. The grist mill runs by water power taken from above the dam. In early spring fishermen set dip nets and often catch several kinds of fish. Chesaning is said to be one of the towns of its size having the largest number of beau- tiful and large dwelling houses in the state of Michigan. Olive Branch, to make room for you, I'll leave.—Chesan- ing Girl.

Spain exported 778,596 hectoliers of wine to France in the first five months of 1914, as compared to 25,558 hecto- liers in the same period in 1915.

In the first half of this year Spain's exports showed a great gain and its imports a huge falling off as compared with the same period last year.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Picnic Place.

I live upon a hill just overhanging the beautiful Pleasant Valley, in which I can see seven beautiful country homes. Out of this valley on the south, east and west, I can see a dozen more country homes. My home is in the Buckeye state in Columbiania county, just seven miles from our county seat. Through this valley runs a creek on which many old canal locks still stand. The most beautiful place is near my home, where stands a lock called Lusk Lock, which is al- most as perfect today as the day it was built.

This site serves as a great camping and picnic ground on which we have had some great fun. It just seems that this place was made for picnics. There is a good swimming hole and a fine spring near by.

I am a great lover of music and I play the piano. I like to sew, bake, ride horseback and hunt. I have oftentimes taken a rifle out and roamed all alone through the woods and meadow. I have a brother, Wil- bur, who will be 17 years old March 6. I was 18 years old October 19. Have I a twin? My father has been a reader of the Blade for several years, and I always read the boys' and girls' letters from all states, and I certainly enjoy them.—Buckeye State Girl.

Come again. We like to hear from our own state boys and girls as well as the others.—M. H.

Likes Outdoor Sports.

In enjoyed the letter by I. Scott be- cause I agree with him as to women voting. Bennett, Paolo, Ind., I am especially fond of all outdoor sports, such as playing tennis, riding horse- back and other amusements.

I sometimes ride horseback to my school, a distance of two and one-half mies. I enjoy teaching, but I am not in love with it. I am 18 years of age, and proud to say I am from the Buck- eye state.—Snowball from Ohio.

SHORT AND SWEET

J. L. Langdon, Decatur, Miss., says that old Mississippi is hard to beat. Some of the boys have left and gone to Texas and Oklahoma, but they come back where there is a good living.

Walter Lee White, Hatcher, W. Va., is 20 years old, and teaching his first year of school. He enjoys it very much, and would like to hear from other young teachers.

Eva Pigott, Looneyville, W. Va., 19, is not in favor of suffrage.

Linnie Tallant, Baxter, Tenn., in- tends to have an education, and goes to school every day.

Walter Spencer, Winchester, Tenn., likes to farm and to live in the south.

Ethel M. Ward, East Poultney, Vt., sees no harm in moving picture shows. She walks three miles to Troy Academy, where she is a junior.

Eva Sterns, Caldwell, O., does not agree with Luella Bennett about the shows.

L. R. Foutch, Sheridan, Ind., likes L. B.'s letter as he, too, loves to hunt and to fish.

Rula Newberry, Athens, Tenn., is an orphan girl whose early life was spent with her sister in the Orphans' Home of Chattanooga. Rula was given a good home near Niota, and her sister, Rose May, was adopted by some one near Chattanooga. They have not seen each other for eight years, and this is a sorrow to Rula.

Maud Weikle, Sarton, W. Va., wants to fill an album with cards from the Blade boys and girls. Maud as well as Rula are bird lovers.

Laura Gentry, Toliver, N. C., lives with her grandpa and her grandma on a farm. Sometimes it is a bit lonely, and a card would help.

Florence Hicks, Frank, N. C., is in the seventh grade and lives near the picturesque Roan mountain, where the famous Cranberry iron mines are.

Bessie Whitten, Sugartree, W. Va., hopes to be a teacher. She is a lover of animals and believes in kindness to all, as does her sister Reba.

POET'S CORNER

THE MEMORY OF OUR MOTHER

The memory of our mother—oh, it
cometh everywhere;
It shineth in the darkness and it
floateth on the air
It clings to us, it talks to us, through-
out the livelong day,
It meets us in our daily path, our
household work and way,
That blessed, blessed memory, that
dear familiar tone,
As if her spirit watched us still, and
communed with our own

O mother! when I think of thee—thy
simple, noiseless life,
How well thou didst fulfill thy part as
mother, friend and wife;
Thy pure, self-sacrificing love, thy
charity that never
Would sound a trumpet as it went, the
world's applause to share—
I pity and I pray for those whose
cheeks are dyed with shame
Whose hearts are filled with agony to
hear a parent's name

Our father hath a graver look than
that he used to wear.
I see him with a wistful eye regard
thy vacant chair—
The ancient chair where thou didst sit
and oft thy work beguiled
Singing the little melody thou lovedst
when a child.
'Tis all a dream! Thou are not dead;
methinks I see thee now,
Thy patchwork all before thee spread—
speak, mother, is it thou?

No answer. O mistaken child! thy
mother is not there.
Thou ne'er will seek her as of old upon
that ancient chair.
Thou wilt not hear the little song she
used to hum of yore;
Her busy fingers may not work and
labor for thee more.
The angel of her quiet home, no longer
will she move;
And thou must wander through the
world without a mother's love.

Yet faint not, droop not, weary not;
a holy task is thine,
Think how a vast eternity exceeds the
bounds of time.
Onward, young soldier of the cross, thy
Master's battles fight;
Not trusting in thyself, but strong in
his unfailing might.
Thou hast a thousand foes without, an
evil heart within.
But He Who overcame the world will
help thee conquer sin.

Pilgrims and strangers on the earth,
when cherished ones depart,
It is as if an angel's voice were speak-
ing to the heart;
Love not the world, love not the world—
a changing scene at best;
Arise, leave all things and depart, for
this is not thy rest.
Eye hath not seen the bliss of those
who dwell at God's right hand,
Ear hath not heard the melody they
sing in that sweet land.

Oh, didst thou know what joys await
redeemed souls above,
What glory is prepared for all who
their meek Saviour love.
What peace and blessedness surround
the radiant throne of Him
Before Whose spotless purity His shin-
ing ones are dim.
What perfect gladness there shall light
the faces of the just—
Thou wouldst not stay the spirit's flight
or chain it to the dust.

And if, amid life's checkered ways,
some rough paths thou dost
tread,
Think upon Him Who bore for thee the
sharp crown on His head,
Onward, young soldier of the cross,
while time is yet thine own.
Remember angels guard thy steps, thou
never art alone.
Fight the good fight, the good faith
keep, seek Christ the Lord, to
win.
Die to the world, and thou shalt live
eternally with Him

THE LAIRD O' COCKPEN

The Laird o' Cockpen, he's proud an'
he's great,
His mind is ta'en up wi' the things o'
the state;
He wanted a wife, his braw house to
keep,
But favor wi wooin, was fashions to
seek.

Down by the dyke side a lady did
dwell,
At his table head he thoch't she'd look
well;
M'-Cle-ish's ae dochter a' Clavers'-ha
Lee,
A pen-ni-less lass wi' a long ped-i-
gree.

His wig weel pouther-ed, as good as
her know,
His waist-coat was white, his coat it
was blue;
He put on a ring, a sword, and cock'd
hat;
And wha could refuse the Laird wi'
a' that?

He mounted his mare, and rode cannilie;
An' rapped at the gett o' Clavers-ha-
Lee.
"Gae tell Mistress Jean to come speed-
ily ben;
She's wanted to speak wi' the Laird
o' Cockpen."

Mistress Jean she was makin' the
elder-flower wine—
"What brings the Laird here at sica
like time?"
She put off her apron, an' on her silk
gown,
Her mutch wi red ribbons, an' gaed
awa down.

An' when she came ben, he bowed fu'
low;
And what was his errand he soon let
know.
Amazed was the Laird when the lady
said "Na."
An' wi' a laigh curtsie she turned awa.

Dumbfounded was he—but nae sigh
did he gie;
He mounted his mare, and rode can-
nille;
An' after he thocht, as he gazed
through the glen,
"She's daft to refuse the Laird o'
Cockpen."

THE SUNNY SIDE OF SEVENTY

By Jas. G. Clark.

On the sunny side of seventy,
We backward turn today
To view the tract where vanished years,
Like milestones, mark the way;
And some are wet with bitter tears,
And some with rapture glow,
As on the evening side of life
We dream of long ago.

Oh, the sunny side of seventy,
How far away it seems,
When going through the morning mist
Of childhood's early dreams;
Before the western sun has kissed
The mountain slopes afar
And age appears as cold and dim
And distant as a star.

On the sunny side of seventy,
The day has just begun,
With faces turned to greet the light
Our souls reflect the sun,
As dews that weep and fall at night,
In lonely shadows born,
Are changed to jewels pure and bright,
Transfigured by the morn.

On the sunny side of seventy,
We've felt the billows shock,
We've seen the storms of winter beat
Our barks against the rock.
But, by and by, we shall greet
The ships we prized of yore,
Safe moored among the blessed isles,
The isles of Evermore.

POEMS WANTED

The Captain and His Whiskers, to Ida Mitchell, Sherwood, Mich.

Are There Any Stars in Your Crown? to J. Z. Worden, Ann Arbor, Mich.

'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia, to Ford Finkel, McBain, Mich.

The Motherless Babe, Alice Lee.

Rev. Quack Ostrong, An Old Sweet- heart of Mine, 'Neath the Old Elm Tree; Hush, My Babe.

The Swetheart and the Beau.

Ring Out the Bells for Christmas.

"My deah chile, do'an you lissen."

Hannah Jane.

"Give me three grains of corn, mother."

"I am the captain of my soul."

Baltimore Fire and Milwaukee Fire, to Mildred Gump, Lesse, W. Va.

POET'S CORNER

ANNIE LISLE

By H. S. Thompson.

Down where the waving willows,
'neath the sunbeams smile,
Shadow'd o'er the murmuring waters,
dwelt sweet Annie Lisle.
Pure as the forest lily, never a thought
of guile
Had its home within the bosom of
sweet Annie Lisle.

Sweet came the hallow'd chiming of
the Sabbath bell,
Borne on the morning breezes, down
the woody dell.
On a bed of pain and anguish lay dear
Annie Lisle,
Chang'd were the lovely features, gone
the happy smile.

"Raise me in your arms, dear mother,
Let me once more look
On the green and waving willows, and
the flowing brook;
Hark! those strains of angel music
from the choirs above.
Dearest mother, I am going, truly,
'God is Love.'"

Chorus.

Wave willows, murmur waters, golden
sunbeams smile!
Earthly music cannot waken lovely
Annie Lisle.

BRIGHTEST AND BEST

By Reginald Heber.

Brightest and best of the sons of the
morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us
thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where the infant Redeemer is
laid.

Cold on His cradle the dewdrops are
shining,
Low lies His head, 'mid the breast of
the stall,
Angels adore Him in slumber reclin-
ing,
Maker and Monarch and Ruler of all.

Say, shall we yield Him His costly
devotion
Odors of Edom and offerings divine,
Gems from the mountain or pearls
from the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest or gold from
the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gold would His favors
secure,
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the
poor.

THE ISLAND

The island lies nine leagues away,
Along its solitary shore
On craggy rock and sandy bay,
No sound but ocean's roar,
Save, where the bold, wild seabird
makes his home
His shrill cry coming through the
sparkling foam.

But when the light winds lie at rest,
And on the glassy, heaving sea
The black duck, with her glossy breast,
sits swinging silently,—
How beautiful, no ripples break the
reach,
And silvery waves go noiseless up the
beach.

—Richard Henry Dana.

DEAR OLD SUNNY HOME

By W. T. Wrighton.

The dearest spot on earth to me
Is home, sweet home.
The fairy land I long to see
Is home, swet home.
There how charm'd the sense of
hearing,
There, where love is so endearing
All the world is not so cheering
As home, sweet home.

I've taught my heart the way to prize
My home, sweet home;
I've learned to look with lover's eyes
On home, sweet home;
There, where vows were truly plighted!
There, where hearts are so united!
All the world beside I've slighted
For home sweet home.

Happy New Year

This is the season of the New Year resolution, when you all expect your Aunt Martha to preach a little on turning over a new leaf.

I'm no preacher, and what's more, I think our Peace Page family, from its oldest reader to its youngest baby, is just about right.

I wish you each and all the happiest of New Years, and I offer just a few suggestions which may help one of your neighbors. I'm sure you don't need them:

Remember, that unkind words leave heartaches, while kind words are a joy forever.

Remember, that you can never come back to live over this day.

Remember, that you count, at least one, for right or for wrong.

Remember, to look on the bright side. It is the sunbeam, rather than the shadow, that cheers.

Remember, to look at other's faults as leniently as you want them to look at yours.

Remember, that the world does not owe you a living unless you collect it by the sweat of your brow. Get busy and your New Year will be happy.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

HELEN ROWLAND.

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AFTER a man has made up his mind to take the pledge on New Years Day, he begins to treasure tenderly even the memory of his head aches.

Nowadays, a real knight is a man who thoughfully goes about carrying a lot of pins on the under side of his coat-lapel, for the rescue of damsels in distress.

"Where, oh where, is the sweet, old-fashioned girl who couldn't be kissed?" Just where she always was, Dearie; in the magazines and the mid-Victorian novels.

The successful lover is one who is sufficiently skilful to grasp the role he is playing, the opportunity, and the girl, all the same time.

The difference between the old- fashioned novel and the novel of to- day is merely that the former told of their quarrels and vicissitudes BE- FORE they were married and ended with the wedding; while the latter tells of their quarrels and vicissitudes AFTER they are married, and ends with their second wedding.

Nothing will make a woman work so hard to cure her husband's first winter cold as the thought that he may get really ill and have to have a trained nurse.

Philosophy is the only kind of "sweetening" with which to make life palatable.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question: that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interets to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the quetsion is of general interest we will reply in print.

OSAGE ORANGE

Please give a description of the Osange orange.—M. E. P., Greenville, Mich.

The Osage orange grows wild in the southwestern part of the United States. It was first found near the village of the Osage Indians. It has no botanical relationship to the true orange. The fruit has about the appearance and size of a large orange, yellow when ripe and roughened on the outside. It contains a mucilaginous fluid, insipid and uneatable.

ANCIENT TIME

Please tell how the ancients used to ascertain the passing of time.—T. H. G., Athens, Tenn.

In former days the Jews considered the day as beginning at sunset. In ancient times the practice was to divide the 24 hours into two parts, the day and the night. Thus men had the first, second and third hour of the night, etc., and the corresponding hours of the day. Owing to the inequality in the length of the day at the different seasons of the year the hours were of unequal length. This inequality was of little importance then.

In historical tilmes the phases of the moon do not appear to have any connection with the seven-day period or week. There was no attempt to have the month commence and end with the beginning of the week. The day before the seventh was known as the "preparation," while the others were distinguished by ordinary numerals.

In the earliest times the division of the year into months was based upon the revolution of the sun. This is evinced by Abib, month of earing corn, Ziv, month of flowers; Ethanim, the month of perennial streams; Bul, the rainy month. Nisan, the forst month of the year, the same as Abib, included March-April; Iyyar, the same as Zif, April-May; Sivan, May-June; Tammuz, June-July; Ah, July-August; Elul, August-September; Tishri, September-October, the same as Ethanim; Marchesvan, October-November, the same as Bul; Chislev, November-December; Tebeth, December-January; Shebat, January-February; and Adar, February-March. The Hebrew year was solar but in the earliest ages it must have been lunar.

ANGLO-SAXON TITLES

I would like to know something about the Anglo-Saxon life, religion, customs and titles.—E. S., Greenville, Penn.

Eorls and ceorls composed the Anglo-Saxon community. These names meant nobles and common freemen. The eorls were men of property and position, and the ceorls were small landholders and handicraftsmen. They generally placed themselves under the protection of some hlaford or lord. Besides these there was a class of serfs or slaves, known as theowas. They were regarded as mere chattels, but were allowed to accumulate savings of their own to purchase their freedom or that of their children.

The king, or cyng, was the head of the state, the highest of the nobles and the chief magistrate. The ealdormen came next in rank and dignity to the king. They were at the head of the administration of justice in the shires, possessing both judicial and executive authority, and had as their officers the scir-gerefan, or sheriffs. In nearly every respect the ealdormen were the king's equals and possessed the right of intermarriage with him. It was solely with their consent that he could be elected or appointed to the crown, and by their support he was maintained there. Under the Danish kings the ealdormen became subordinates, the eorls or earls taking their places in the counties. The ealdorman and the king were both surrounded by a number of followers called thegns or thanes, bound by close ties to their superior. They possessed a certain amount of land, smaller in amount than that of the ealdormen. The witena-gemot took the place of the modern parliament, and was composed of the aethelings or princes of royal blood, the bishops and abbots, the ealdormen, the thanes and the sheriffs.

The Anglo-Saxons had an excessive fondness for eating and drinking, ale, mead and cider being the common beverages, with wine limited to the higher classes. Pork and eels were the favorite food. The houses were rude, ill-built structures, mostly of wood and without proper chimneys. They were often richly furnished and hung with fine tapestry. The dress of the Anglo-Saxons was rich and flowing, the materials being linen, woolen and also silk. Their garments were often adorned with embroidery. The men wore their hair long and flowing over their shoulders, as well as wearing beards.

Agriculture was the chief occupation of these people, though fishing was pursued and there were a few manufactures. Christianity was introduced among them at the end of the sixth century by St. Augustine, who was sent by Pope Gregory the Great. He became the first archbishop of Canterbury. The Britons and Scots had already embraced Christianity, and their missionaries worked among the Anglo-Saxons, Monasteries, founded at an early period, became numerous.

1912 ELECTION

I would like some figures on the 1912 presidential election, when Wilson was elected.—L. B., Linden, Wis.

In the 1912 presidential election 15,031,169 was the total popular vote of the country. Of this Wilson received 6,286,214, Roosevelt 4,126,020, Taft 3,483,922. The Prohibition party candidate, Chafin, received 208,923, Debs, Socialist, received 897,011, and Reimer, Socialist-Labor, 29,079.

There were 531 electoral votes cast. Of these Wilson received 435, Roosevelt 88, and Taft 8. Votes necessary for choice are 266.

DYNAMOS

Please give an explanation of the construction of dynamos.—S. N. Skyland, N. C.

A dynamo transforms mechanical energy into electrical energy. Such a machine consists of two distinct parts, one of which is stationary, the other being rotative. When the rotary element is driven by an external force the machine develops electrical energy and is termed a dynamo. When the electrical energy is supplied to the machine mechanical energy is developed and it is called a motor.

Electromotive force represents the pressure which forces an electric current through a circuit. In a dynamo its magnitude depends upon the rate of cutting magnetic lines of force. These are imaginary lines and indicate the magnitude and direction of the force of a magnetic field. To produce continuously this electromotive force continued cutting of the lines of force is necessary. In some dynamos the armature revolves and the field magnets are stationary, in others the field magnets revolve and the armature is stationary, and in others the field and armature coils are stationary and the iron core revolves. A dynamo may generate either a direct or alternating current, provided whether it is supplied with a commutator or with slip rings. Rotary converters possess both a commutator and slip rings. They can convert alternating into direct current or vice versa.

The different parts of a direct current dynamos are as follows: Armature, commutator, shaft, base, bearing cap, bearing cap screws, oil cock, oil hole cover, journal box, oil ring, lower magnet frame, upper magnet frame, pole, pole shoe, eye bolt, magnet frame bolts, terminal board, terminal block, compounding rectifier, field coil, field cable, rocker seat with screws, brush, rigging, brush, pulley and pulley key.

VERMIFUGE OIL

I would like to have you publish a remedy for thread worms in human beings.—C. W. P., Redwood, Va.

The following recipe for vermifuge oil is regarded as a good remedy for worms: One-half ounce of oil of wormseed; two drachms of turpentine; one and one-half ounces of castor oil; one-half ounce of pink root; 10 grains of hydrastin; one-half ounce of syrup of peppermint. The dose for a child 10 years old is a teaspoonful three times a day, one hour before each meal. If it purges too freely give it less often. When no worms are present it acts as an excellent tonic, operating as a mild cathartic.

CHILD LABOR

Please tell something about child labor legislation in the United States.—L. A. B., Harter Springs, Mich.

The first child labor law in the United States was passed in 1836 by the Massachusetts legislature. In 1904 the national child labor committee was organized to promote proper legislation along this line. During the eight years after the organization of this committee six states passed their first law on the subject. They were Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia. In Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oiho, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia the eight-hour day has been established. In 24 states, including the District of Columbia, night work of children under 16 years has been abolished, in six states night messenger service has been fordidden to those under 21, and in six other states to those under 18. Twenty of the states have established a 14-year age limit as the minimum for employment of children in industry.

North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina are the states which have not yet reached the 14-year age limit, even for employment in factories. The passage of the national children's bureau bill by congress in 1912 was due directly to the active efforts of the national child labor committee. Not only does this bill affect the interests of the children employed in industries, but also the interests of dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children generally.

The minimum standard planned by the committee, the adoption of which is urged, is that no child under 14 can wisely be subjected to wage-earning occupations. Further, it urges that no child between 14 and 16 shall be employed at night, or for a longer period than eight hours a day, nor in an occupation known to be dangerous to life, health or morals. It also argues that no child be employed unless satisfactory evidence is given that he has a normal physical development; that before employment he shall be given an opportunity to lay at least the foundations of an American education, that those children, between 14 and 21, shall be guaranteed by suitable laws against specific employments under circumstances that menace the welfare of society, the restrictions to be graded according to the degree of hazard involved, and that efforts must be made to secure suitable compulsory school laws in harmony with child labor laws to guarantee against truancy and idleness.

NATURALIZATION LAWS

Please give an explanation in this department on naturalizing an alien to become a citizen of this country.—L. B. W., Wadley, Ala.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any state having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two or more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two creditable witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), to one of the courts above specified, and that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting an officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of 18 years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States at least five years, and later having attained the age of 21 years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

I would like to know the salaries of the President, members of the cabinet, congressmen and other high officials of the United States government.—M. P., Wellston, O.

The salary of the President of this country is $75,000 per year; of the vice president, $12,000; of the senators and representatives, $7,500; the speaker of the house, $12,000; the chief justice of the United States supreme court, $13,000; and the associate justices, $12,500. The cabinet officers each receive $12,000 per year.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. O., Uhrichsville, O.—We have no biography of Kate Banard. This department never answers questions by mail.

J. P. C., Sweet Chalybeate, Va.—We think it would be possible to do what you ask, provided each of the couple was old enough.

W. M., Ashley, Mich.—It would be impossible to answer your question, as there is no record.

F. S., Syracuse, Kan.—John McElroy is now located in Washington, D. C., where he edits the National Tribune. You might write to him for the information desired.

Japanese authorities are taking steps to export some 10,000,000 bushels of rice in order to relieve the depression in the rice market due to overstock.

The wealth of the United States at the time of the breaking out of the great war was equal to the combined wealth of Great Britain and France.

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF JANUARY

This, the first month of the new year, is a month crowded with matters of interest to those who watch the skies. It is in this month that the beautiful Leo, the last of the winter constellations, has entered the evening heavens, so that the whole south and southeast are now covered with the brilliant winter train of stars. And more than this, we now have the unusual spectacle of no less than three bright planets—Jupiter, Saturn and Mars, all shining in our evening sky at one time. Indeed, if we include the very beautiful Venus, which is now most brilliant in the southwest in the twilight glow after sunset, and also the very bright little Mercury, which attains its farthest entrance into the evening heavens toward the end of the month, it will result that every one of the five naked-eye planets are to be seen during the early evenings of the present month.

Besides the wealth of interesting objects presented for our study, we will also, in the early morning of January 20, witness an interesting partial eclipse of the moon, while (most interesting of all to an astronomer), the wonderful variable star Mira is seen shining in the southwest, and this object will, during the present month, pass through its epoch of maximum light.

While so much occurs of special interest we will have but little space to write of those heavenly objects that are with us for a longer time. The possessor of a small telescope will not fail to remember, however, that the great nebulas of Orion and Andromeda, the Praesepe, the Pleiades, the Double Cluster in Perseus and the stars Sirius, Regulus, Capella and the blood-red star in Lepus are now all in excellent position for observation.

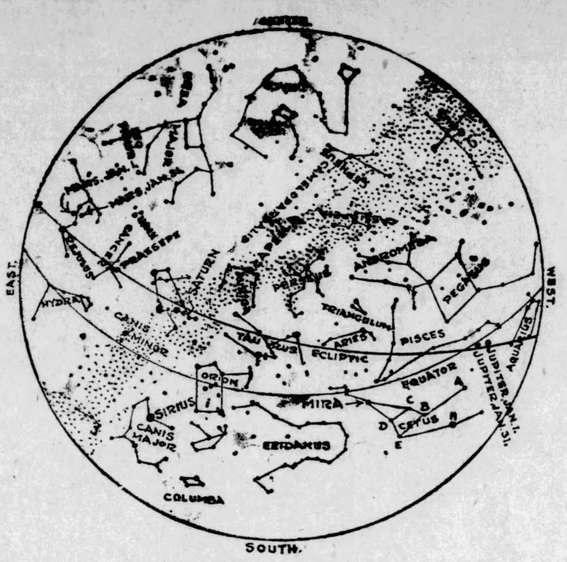

Figure 1—The Constellations, January 1, 9 p. m.
(If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold east below; if facing west, hold west below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

The Variable Star Mira.

This wonderful and interesting object will be found in the position indcated in Figure 1. If the observer will face toward the southwest in the early evening he will probably have but little difficulty in finding the quadrilateral formed by the four stars, B, C, D and E, which, at this time, are past the meridian, but are still well up from the horizon. These four stars, together with either the star at A or the two stars A and H form the figure of a small inverted dipper.

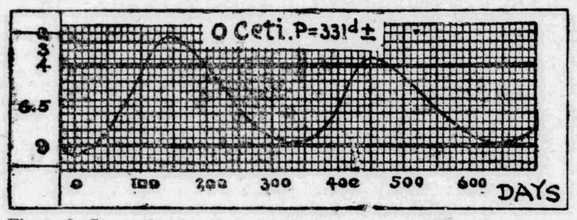

Figure 2—Curve showing the variation in the observed magnitude of Mira through two periods, or during an interval of about 22 months. During recent years the maximum brightness has been slightly greater than even the first (high) maximum here shown.

If now a straight line be imagined drawn from E to D, and extended upward, it will almost meet the star at F, which star is Nodus, the knot in the chord which binds the two fishes together. It is just below this star that there now shines out the wonderful Mira. A few weeks ago, had the observer looked at this part of the heavens, he would have seen no trace of this star with the naked eye.

All of the stars in this region of the sky are unfortunately rather faint ones—it is the extreme eastern border of the faint summer heavens—but it is hoped that, from the above directions, the reader will be easily able to locate this variable star. If he will look at it from time to time as the weeks go by he will see that after attaining its greatest brilliance it will rapidly fade away and soon there will be no trace of any object in this part of the heavens unless a telescope is employed. As with many variable stars of this kind, it may be continuously followed with telescopic aid, and as it grows fainter will be seen to become of a deep red color.

The present maximum is due to occur on Jan. 8, but as the interval between brightenings is for some reason quite irregular, the date may vary even so much as a week or two from this. Nor can we predict exactly how bright Mira will grow, but since during the past few weeks its brightness has increased an hundred fold it is probable that the present brightening will be a notable one. The magnitude of the star at B, Fig. 1, as 3.6; that of the star at C is 3.8; of D is 3.9; of E is 3.6, and of F is 4.0. Mira will certainly become conspicuously brighter than any of these stars and it will probably exceed even the star at H, whose magnitude is 2.2. It will probably become when brightest from three to six times as bright as the Pole Star. As to the cause of this wonderful periodic disturbance in this distant sun, we are as yet in complete ignorance.

The Partial Eclipse of the Moon.

The interesting eclipse of January 20, unfortunately occurs at so late an hour of the night that it will probably only be seen by those who are so interested in astronomy that they will make a special effort to observe it. The eclipse is also a very partial one, only about one-seevnth of the moon's diameter being covered by the shadow.

The great shadow of the earth, which always stretches out into space in a direction exactly away from the sun, has the form of a great cone whose base is the earth and whose length is no less than 857,000 miles. At the part of the shadow where the moon sometimes passes through it is about 5,700 miles in diameter.

Figure 3 shows this portion of the shadow and also the motion of the full moon as we will view it on the morning of Jan. 20. Our satellite will reach the position A, and the eclipse begins at 2 hours 55 minutes a. m. (Eastern standard time); it will reach B and the eclipse will be the greatest at 3 hours 39.5 minutes a. m., and it will finally reach C and the eclipse terminate at 4 hours 24 minutes a. m.

The entire phenomenon will thus last 1 hour 29 minutes, but it will be noticed that even when the eclipse is greatest it will only be a small portion of the lower edge of our satellite which is hidden from us. Throughout the eclipse the moon will be seen high in the sky; in the beginning it will be about three hours past the meridian, and at the end it will be about one-third the way up from the northwestern horizon to the zenith.

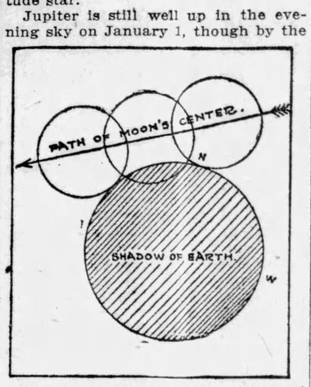

Figure 3. The partial eclipse of the moon on the morning of Jan. 20.

The Planets in January.

Mercury will attain its greatest distance east of the sun on January 20 and for a few evenings before and after this date it may be seen shining brightly in the twilight glow, low in the southwest for a short time after sunset. It will pass to the west of the sun and become a morning star on February 5.

The observer may have noticed how very brilliantly the beautiful planet Venus has been shining in the southwest, just after sunset. For many weeks past, and also throughout the present month, it continually moves northward among the stars, and is, therefore, seen continually creeping from the south to the west point of the horizon. On January 1 it sets in the southwest about two hours after sunset. By January 31 this time is increased to two and one-half hours, and the planet sets almost due west, having by this time become a conspicuous object in the early evening sky. Venus will remain with us throughout the winter and spring, increasing in brightness and mounting higher in the sky on each successive evening. It will reach its greatest distance east of the sun on April 23 (when it will remain in the western sky until nearly midnight), and it will attain its greatest brilliance on May 27.

Mars will be a most interesting object for observation during the present month. Its very rapid, direct motion, which for so long a time has kept it beyond the borders of our evening star map, will cease on January 1 at 9 p. m., and from this time until March 22 it will move westward among the stars. During January it will be seen in the constellation Leo, just within the blade of the Sickle. This most interesting planet is now in almost the best position for observation of the entire year. It reaches its least distance from the earth on February 9, and throughout the month of January the earth and Mars are so unusually near together that the planet can be studied to the greatest advantage. The reader may remember how faint the Red Planet looked only a few months ago. It has now approached so near us that on January 1 it will shine with three times, and on January 24, with six times, the brightness of a first magnitude star.

Jupiter is still well up in the evening sky on January 1, though by the end of the month it will have passed beyond the borders of our map. Saturn is high in the southwest in the constellation Gemini, and daily approaching nearer the meridian. Both of these planets are now in excellent position for observation and study.

On January 2 at 8 a. m. our earth, in the course of its yearly path, will pass nearest the sun. Our sun will then be more than 3,000,000 of miles nearer us than when the two bodies are farthest separated in July.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

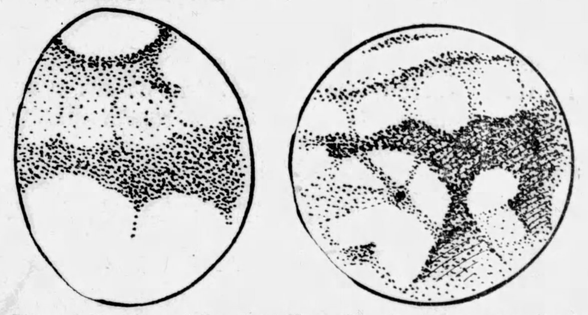

Figure 4—Drawings of the planet Mars. The planet is now opposite the sun and therefore now appears fully as in the second drawing.

CLAMOR FOR PICRIC ACID

It Is Used to Kill in War and to Soothe Burns in Peace.

Manufacturers all over the United States are clamoring for picric acid in carload lots, with which to make high explosives for the European war. In the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania are 10,000 men trained in the use of picric acid gauze, also known as antiseptic gauze, for burns, and in order to keep the dirt and germs from wounds.

These 10,000 men are those trained in first-aid-to-the-injured work in the anthracite mines. The great demand for picric acid has made a shortage of dyestuffs for the textile manufacturers since this is another use to which this valuable acid is put.

Picric acid is a combination of nitric, sulphuric and carbolic acids, and its present price ranges from $1.10 to $1.50 a pound. Fortunately for the industrial wounded in the anthracite region, only a small quantity is necessary in which to dip the gauze to make it antiseptic, and all of the first-aid departments of the many companies are splendidly equipped. It is a startling contrast to think that this acid, which is used in war to kill, is used in peace to soothe, protect and restore.

"SKEETERS" DON'T LIKE RED

According to a suburban resident of New York city, red glass or red dipped incandescent lamps do not attract mosquitoes in the way that the ordinary white light does. By installing low candlepower red lamps on porches where only general illumination is necessary, it is said that persons may enjoy comparative immunity fros mosquitoes, just as if no lampe were used.

Venice Depressed by the Big War

Deserted by Tourists=Fishermen Forbidden to Put to Sea=Cheap Food Prices for the Poor; for Others, High Prices.

Venice, Dec. 23.—Take a gondola for a trip through the Grand canal these war days, and one sees many changes in the centers of interest well known to travelers and readers—the war dress of the homes of Lord Byron and the composer Wagner, of the poet Browning and the American writer, W. D. Howells, the romantic palace where Desdemona waited for Othello, and further along, in the market quarter near the Rialto bridge, the house of Shylock, the quaint building standing there unchanged today, but now used as a butcher's shop where a lusty Italian butcher exacts Shylock war prices of 90 cents a kilo for the pounds of flesh dealt over the counter.

Starting from the quay San Marco, the broad lagoons entering the Grand canal have an air of martial and naval preparation, rather than the usual carnival aspect which marks this center. The quays are lined with soldiers and sailors, and the gondolas are carrying great loads of war supplies back and forth, and transporting troops and marines from point to point while the launches from the warships dart in and out among the gondolas.

No Tourists in Vienna.

Ordinarily there are 2,600 gondolas in regular service—600 private and 2,000 public—but only a very few of these remain in use, owing to the terror inspired by the bomb raids. Most of the wealthy residents have hurriedly left for the south, and there are no tourists to make use of the public gondolas. Only one first-class hotel remains open, and half of it is given over to a hospital for the wounded brought in from the nearby fighting lines.

Entering the Grand canal, the great domes of Santa Maria della Salute stand out on the left, but always with their war trapping, for here is located the headquarters of the army Red Cross, where most of the work of the field hospitals is regulated. The palace Venier next to the church is similarly used for army hospital administration, and the Red Cross flags are flying everywhere, as a warning of immunity from bomb raids. Further up the canal on the right is the house of Desdemona. Just what Desdemona did in her day is a matter of tradition and Shakesperian romance. Now the old palace is occupied by a rich merchant family who have fled to the south; the curtains are drawn, the lower windows guarded by steel shutters, and the gardens neglected.

On the left of the canal is a row of palaces often occupied by prominent American families. Two of these, the palace Balbi—Valier and the Polignac—are closed and closely shuttered, while most of the others in the quarter are partially abandoned. Opposite this group is the palace Fallier, where W. D. Howells lived while he wrote his scenes from Venetian life. It is one of the few places still showing life and activity, and the well kept gardens are full of flowers which hang into the canals flanking it in front and along one side. Just across the Grand canal is the palace Rezzonico, where Robert Browning lived and died. Usually this is a very gay quarter, with crowds of gondolas passing, and the palaces alive with brilliant entertainment. But now all is silent and lugubrious, and the few gondolas creep along like Indian canoes on a deserted river.

One touch of life has been given to this quarter by some American artists who have pulled down an old palace and built a very showy front reaching down to the water. The bright yellow and red are in marked contrast with the sombre palaces all around. The military escort accompanying the party pointed out an abandoned garden with a fine old palace built only to the first story.

Warning Against Gambling.

"There is a story there," said the military escort. "That palace was begun by a son of one of the Doges. But the son got to gambling, lost all his money, and mortgaged the palace yet unfinished. And so the old Doge ordered that all work on the palace should be stopped, and never again started, as an everlasting warning against gambling. And there it stands today, after 400 years, just as it stood when work was stopped, still giving its warning."

Further along on the left is the gray stone building used as the Austrian embassy until Italy declared war against Austria. The flagstaff which used to bear the Austrian colors, stretches over the canal, but the place is deserted. Up a side canal is the former German embassy, also deserted. They were two of the most active centers of entertainment and official exchange during peace times.

In front of the former German embassy dredges are now at work cleaning out the side canals. This is a mammoth work, done every 200 years in the Grand canal, and every 20 years in the side canals. The present absence of traffic has given opportunity for this scouring. Great masses of black mud are brought up and carried out to sea. All the sewage of Venice empties into these canals, but the tides of the Adriatic sweeps out the sewage and keep the city in a reasonably healthy condition.

In the market section of the city the Grand canal shows its usual activity, with the fish and vegetable markets surrounded by boats and crowded with customers. Venice has recently finished a veritable palace for its fish market, and the military escort told how this had come about.

"The queen came here about five years ago," said he. "She was shown the beauties of the Grand canal, and admired them greatly—all except the old fish market. She declared that was a blot and a scandal. And so the city decided to spend a million francs for a new market. And yet, the queen has never since come here to see this building erected to meet her taste, and Venice is beginning to ask whether it was really worth while to spend so much money to meet a woman's whim."

The Rialto bridge is the very heart of the busy merchant quarter. This famous bridge is the only one known to have been made stronger by increasing its weight. It began to crack at the outset, and the architect said add more weight.

Watched the Raiders.

Bazaars and stores were therefore added all along the bridge, greatly increasing its weight, and this so steadied it that it stands secure today. One of the bomb raids was in this vicinity, and the people crowded the bridge and quays watching the aircraft as it dropped its bombs. One of them was the bomb which destroyed the famous Scalzi church nearby.

The house of Shylock, not far from the Rialto bridge, is a small two-story rough stone structure. The first floor is now a butcher shop. A price list of meat hung back of the butcher's stalls, the prices being fixed by the city. They showed the effect of war stringency of meat. Beefsteak was set down at 90 cents a kilo, and beef and mutton at 60 to 80 cents. The cause of this, the butcher explained, was that the army used so much meat. The butcher was very suspicious while his price list was being examined, and finally said:

"Are you German? We have to be on the lookout always for Germans."

The markets and stores in the vicinity showed war prices prevailing everywhere owing to the military demand, except on some vegetables and fruit. Cauliflower was six cents, turnips six cents a kilo, potatoes eight cents a kilo. Apples and pears were from 40 to 70 centimes a kilo. Eggs were three cents each — quite cheap. Butter was high, and beans particularly high because the supply from Galicia has been cut off by the war.

Prices Kept Down for Poor.

The working classes continue to get meals at reasonably cheap rate, owing to orders given by the city authorities. Shops for the poor are selling soup at two cents a plate, and with bread three cents. A big slice of maize cake is one cent, and with baked fish two cents. The price of bread is kept down by municipal regulations, and the quality of the bread kept up.

King Victor Emanuel went into one of these bread shops not long ago. It was soon whispered about that this was the king, and the proprietor of the shop hastily looked up some very fine bread which he spread before his majesty.

"And why this superior bread?" said the king.

"Because you are the king," said the astonished shopman.

"But in the matter of bread the king and the people are all the same," replied King Victor sternly. "You have offended against the law which requires all bread to be of equal quality and you are ordered to pay a fine of 500 lira for the offense."

War signs are evident in the fish market nearby. All fishing in the Adriatic has been suspended, owing to the fear of submarines and also to prevent fishermen from having any chance to communicate with the near-by enemy. Fishing is therefore confined to the inshores and lagoons, and prices have soared—about 80 cents a kilo for the fine grades of fish down to as little as 10 cents a kilo for poor grades and minnows which are boiled in bulk. The city has even made provision for the school children to get hot meals during war times, and shops are provided selling hot potatoes and hot chestnuts.

Altogether Venice in its war dress shows the plain effect of the strain it is under in being the center of the war zone, but the people are not suffering, supplies are adequate though at considerably advanced prices, and the spirit of the people shares in the enthusiasm of the soldiers for pressing the war until victory is secured.

ANCIENT INDIANS TRICKY

Had Novel Method of Capturing the Flying Whales.

An ancient California Indian tribe, whose relics have recently been found, are said to have used the bones from a whale's head, painted red, as head and footstones for their burial cairns, although the burial place was nearly 100 miles from the sea.

These were obtained, of course, from the well-known flying whale of revered memory, which the Indians attracted by shouting in a loud tone their word for Jonah. Thereupon the whale, slathering with anticipation, would think to perch on a mountain, which, although 100 miles distant, looked near at hand in the pure western air, and before he could recover his equilibrium he would fall to earth and become a victim of the savages' rude implements of war. The annual catch is supposed to have run as high as 30,000 whales.

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A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two.

Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and three sheets of music, absolutely free of charge.

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100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (Kerosene) oil. Beats either gas or electricity. COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS. We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers, secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
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Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, Etc.
I believe eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling nearly a half million cases of eczema and devoting 12 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what all you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. If you write me TODAY I will send you a FREE TRIAL of mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.
Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1200 Court Blk., Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.

DROPSY relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.
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ASTHMA
REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day.
W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

MUTT AND JEFF—You've Forgotten Things Yourself, You Know You Have

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By "Bud" Fisher

SAY, JEFF, WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN ALL DAY?
THE CAPTAIN SENT ME DOWN TO A SPRING 5 MILES AWAY TO GET TWO BUCKETS OF WATER FOR THIS TRENCH
WATER?
YES AND I'M JUST GETTING BACK WITH IT. IT'S NO CINCH TO CARRY THESE TWO BUCKETS OF WATER 5 MILES
WHERE'S THE WATER
DOGGONE IT! I FORGOT IT
HELP! HELP!

U. S. JEALOUS FOR AMERICAS

So Says Vice President Marshall in Welcoming South American Delegates.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Vice President Marshall, in the absence of President Wilson, today welcomed the delegates of the South and Central American republics at the opening session of the Pan-American scientific congress.

In his brief address he declared the ideal of Pan-Americanism should be to prevent unjust interference in the affairs of the American nations, and that the United States would be the first to resent such interference with any American country.

Speakers Support Wilson.

A Pan-American policy, identical with that advocated recently by President Wilson in his message to congress, was supported today by the speakers. A composite address of the speeches made would leave the impression of general endorsement of the idea. Secretary of State Lansing, in his capacity as an officer of the United States, which invited the congress to meet here, and as presiding officer of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, discussed Pan-Americanism as an "international policy of the Americas," and the Monroe doctrine as a national policy," pointing out that the two were not inharmonious.

Eduardo Suarez, ambassador of Chile, president of the congress, replied, expressing in general the attitude of Latin America, and, heading the list of 19 chairmen of delegations, Ernesto Quesada of Buenos Aires, made the first of the five minute replies.

1,500 Delegates Attend.

Men and women to the number of 1,500, from every capital of South and Central America, from scores of other Latin-American cities, and from all parts of the United States were present. They included the official delegates, guests of the Carnegie endowment, and men and women famous for scientific, literary and educational work, who had come without official standing. Four languages were used, though the Portuguese of Brazil and the French of Haiti were almost unheard in the volume of Spanish from the other Latin-American countries and English that marked the congress. Interpreters provided by the state department were used to reduce the whole to a common tongue.

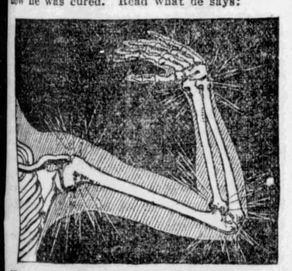
After John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, called the congress to order, the first concrete production of the organization was presented. It was the "Pan-American hymn," sung by the Home Club of the interior department. The words and music are by Eduardo Poirier and Enrique Soro of Chile, respectively. It was announced that this song would hereafter by the official hymn of Pan-America. Mr. Soro was present, having come especially tto assist at the presentation of his music.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, now terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

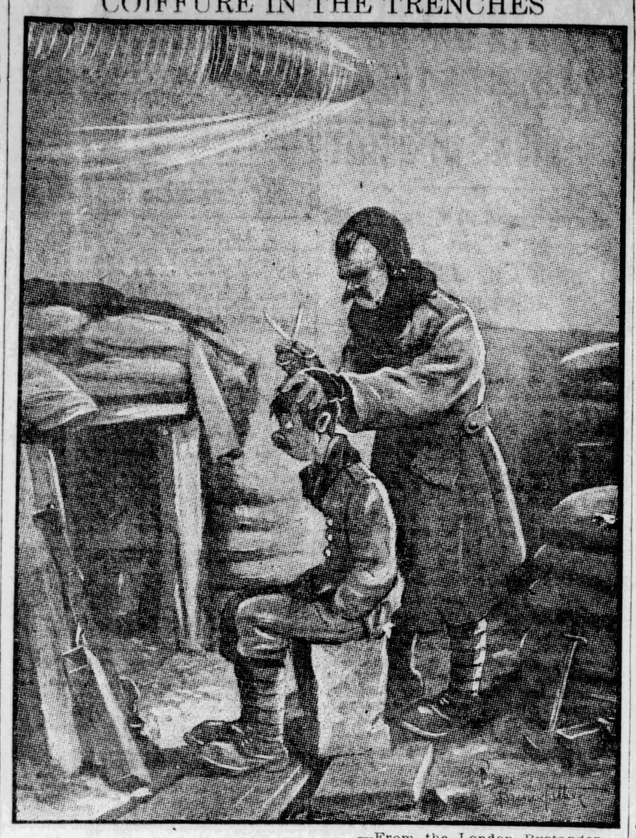


"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

"I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 7518 Kinney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

COIFFURE IN THE TRENCHES



—From the London Bystander.

"Keep yer 'ead still, or I'll 'ave yer blinkin' ear off"

Germany to German-Americans

IT (the German government) can only say, and does most emphatically declare to Germans abroad, to German-American citizens of the United States, to the American people, all alike, that whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with the lawlessness of thought, suggestion or deed against life, property and order in the United States, is, in fact, an enemy of that very cause and a source of embarrassment to the German government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary."

—From an official wireless message sent by the German government to the United States.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA SPREADS

Extends Beyond Yun-Nan Province, Where It Had Its Inception.

Pekin, Dec. 27. — Simultaneously with the promulgation of an order sending 60,000 government troops to stamp out the revolution in Yun-Nan province reports reached Pekin today that the revolt had spread to the adjoining provinces of Kwang-si-Kivei-Chow and Szech-Wan and that General Tsai-Ao, the revolutionary leader, had enrolled under his banner 200,000 fully equipped soldiers.

General Tsai-Ao was in Pekin when Yuan Shi-Kai accepted the tender of the throne and it was known that he intended to start a revolt if the republican form of government were changed, but he fled in disguise when his arrest was ordered and made his way safely to the city of Yun-Nan-Fu, where he had previously served as military governor during the early days of the republic.

Government officials had thought that Tsai-Ao would have little influence in the districts outside of Yun-Nan province, but the reports of revolt in three other provinces led them to alter their opinion today. The government forces sent to Yun-Nan probably will be largely increased.

ACCEPTS BISSING RESIGNATION

Paris, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Basle says that the kaiser has accepted the resignation of General von Bissing, the German military governor of Belgium, to take effect Jan. 1.

NAVY BOARD PLAN TO BE REVEALED

Daniels Says He Will Give Out Original Report on Defense Need.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The full text of the report of the navy general board urging that the United States navy be placed on an equality with the strongest afloat by 1925 probably will be made public by Secretary Daniels before congressional committee hearings begin on the administration's navy plans.

Asks Navy Equal to Army.

After submitting the first report the general board was asked to formulate a continuing five-year building program, during which time $500,000,000 was to be expended for new ships, and the board summarized the policy previously presented as follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development, year by year, as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

The general board's policy apparently contemplates a two power standard for the American navy, in declaring it should equal "the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world," not later than 1925.

The British navy, now far in advance of that of any other power in strength, is maintained upon a policy that it shall at all times equal the navies of any two other powers.

Fear Double Attack.

It is indicated that the possibility that the United States might be called upon to meet enemies in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans simultaneously was considered in reaching a conclusion.

The first year's building alone under the program, it is reported, would equal the entire five-year administration program in cost, approaching $500,000,000.

Secretary Daniels thinks the administration's plan, four capital ships the first year, two dreadnaughts and battle cruisers, would tax the building capacity of the nation to the limit. This was one of the important factors considered, he said last night, in arriving at the figures to be presented to congress.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Dec. 19.—Austrian reply to American note on the Ancona is made public; seeks more proof and asks what law was broken. Authorized statement issued in Berlin denies that Germany inspired illegal acts in the United States. Berlin Lokalanzeiger, mouthpiece of chancellor, is suppressed for attack on President Wilson. French parliament appoints committee to investigate reports of war graft. Italians take the Cima Torre, dominating the upper Astico valley, in the Dolemites. Steamship Oscar II., bearing Henry Ford and his peace party, reaches Christiansand. Allies rush work of fortifying Salonica position and destroy railway from Guevgheli, German base. Great Britain calls out four classes of the recruits obtained by the Derby plan. French guns silence German batteries at Beaulne, between Soissons and Rheims.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—British ambassador, in letter to Secretary Lansing, denies that British trade is profiting from the British blockade order at the expense of American commerce. Second American note on the Ancona, is sent to Austria. Henry Ford's peace ship reaches Christiania, with delegates divided among themselves. Germans and Turks, under Gen. von der Goltz, mass at Aleppo, Syria, for advance on Egypt. Greece, in note to Germany, says she is bound by treaty to uermit use of Salonika by allies. Germans make violent attack, preceded by gas waves, on British line in Belgium and France, but are replused. Russians make gain in Dwinsk region. Italians gain in struggle for possession of Monte San Michele, south of Goritz. Turks announce they are destroying the British defense works at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia. Daily Mail, in attack on government, says foreign office is aiding Germany. Berlin announces the sinking of the small cruiser Bremen and a destroyer by a British submarine in the Baltic.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—David Lloyd-George says Great Britain faces defeat unless greater efforts are put forth, and says the words "Too late" have dogged the footsteps of the allies. Dr. Helfferich, German secretary of the treasury, says the next budget will call for new taxes. Allies abandon Suvla Bay and Anzac positions on Gallipoli, troops to be sent to "another sphere of operations." Turks lose 2,500 men in battle at Kut-el-Amara. Germans repeat attack on part of the British line in Flanders but fail to make gains. Clash between Greeks and Bulgars reported in Epirus. Bulgars reported to have torn down American flag at Monastir and to have handled Mrs. Walter Farwell of Chicago roughly. Germans prevented from making further progress in north of Russian line by mud and ice.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.—House of commons votes 1,000,000 more men. Lieut. Gen. W. R. Robertson, chief of the general staff in France, is recalled to succeed Lieut.Gen.Sir A.J.Murray; latter to reelve "an important command." John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson attack government for conduct of Gallipoli campaign. Russian bombardment of Varna and landing of Russian troops at the Bulgarian port is reported. Big Greek army watches Bulgars on eastern frontier. French win important victory at Hartmanuswellerkopf in the Vosges. Reichstag passes $2,500,000,000 war credit. Col. E. M. House to go to Europe to put President Wilson in touch with diplomats.

THURSDAY Dec. 23.—Text of second American Ancona note made public—demands full disavowal, but milder in tone than first note. Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray sent to Dardanelles. French lose part of Hartmannsweilerkopf gains in heavy counter-attack by Germans. Premier Skoloudis of Greece says allies flouted his country and refused to adopt Greek plan for forcing Dardanelles. Norwegian high official says Norway cannot participate in Ford's peace mission. Japanese passenger steamship Yahaka Maru sunk by submarine in Mediterranean. German reply to latest American note on the Frye case fails to satisfy American demands.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Henry Ford, ill, leaves party and will return home. Berlin Vorwaerts attacks imperial treasurer and warns that Germany is near bankruptcy. Allies ready for German attack at Salonika. French "Loan of Victory" reaches total of $2,900,000,000. Turks attack British defenses at tip of Gallipoli peninsula. Germans recapture more of lost ground on the Hartmannsweilerkopf, battle still in progress. German mail for America taken from liner Rotterdam at Falmouth.

SATURDAY, Dec. 25.—Henry Ford sails for home. Reports are current in London that Lord Derby's plan failed and that conscription is likely. Montenegrins and Serbians hold back Austrians and Bulgarians in Montenegro and Albania. French say German attack on the Hartmannsweilerkopf has been repulsed; Germans claim recapture of all their positions. Austrians are repulsed in two attacks on Italian Isonzo positions. United States government seeks details of sinking of Japanese ship.

The Truth About Cancer.

An entirely new book giving the most comprehensive explanation of Cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published is now offered for free distribution. Send for your copy today. Many persons say they have been cured by this treatment. Address O. A. Johnson, M. D., Suite 474, 1320 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

CANADIAN INVENTOR DIES

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 22.—A message from New York yesterday announced the death of Thomas L. Willson, of Ottawa, credited with the discovery in 1892 of acetylene gas for commercial purposes and with the invention of the Acetylene gas buoy, now in use as an aid to navigation all over the world. He was born in Princeton, Oxford county, Ontario, in 1860.

ASKS U. S. FLEET TO LEAD WORLD

General Navy Board Says Nation Should Rival Leader in 1925.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The United States navy should be the equal of any in the world by 1925 or within the next 10 years, in the opinion of the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president.

Secretary Daniels made public last night the text of the annual report of the board as an appendix of his own annual report.

The United States navy is now about half the size of Great Britain.

The rule governing the naval program year after year in England is that the British fleet shall at all times be the equal to the two nations next in rank in sea power.

Rule for U. S. Navy.

The rule for the United States navy is set forth in the report of the general board as follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country. But the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

The general board recommended the construction of 10 new battleships and six new battle cruisers in the next five years. The administration recommends also 10 new battleships and six battle cruisers in that period. But the general board recommended that four dreadnaughts and three battle cruisers be begun in 1917, while the program as adopted by the administration contemplates starting only two battleships and two battle cruisers in 1917.

Must Control the Seas.

The report adds:

"A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States bordering upon two oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice. Defense from invasion is not the only function of the navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea.

"The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defeat the hostile fleet or any of its detachments at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life. The current war has shown that a navy of the size recommended by this board in previous years can no longer be considered as adequate to the defensive needs of the United States. Our present navy is not sufficient to give due weight to the diplomatic remonstrances of the United States in peace nor to enforce its policies in war."

Where Allies Have Won.

Because of the great naval superiority of the entente allies, the report says, their control of the seas has never been seriously challenged and "they have securely held the objective of all naval effort."

Naval warfare has been confined, by reason of this superiority, it states, to "a double series of minor incidents." In the first group it places German commerce raiders, "which have finally been destroyed or driven from the seas by systematic pursuit," and in the second, the activities of German submarines.

The report continues:

"To hastily formed public opinion, it seemed that submarines were accomplishing great military results because little else of importance occurred in the maritime war to attract public attention.

"The submarine is a most useful auxiliary, whose importance will no doubt increase, but at present there is no evidence that it will become supreme."

FIRE THREATENS GERMAN ARSENAL IN METROPOILS

Millions of Cartridges and Rifles Saved in New York.

New York, Dec. 27.—Three million rounds of cartridges, thousands of Springfield rifles and revolvers and other weapons were endangered by a fire in the storage room of a building in West Houston street, early today. The fire was quickly extinguished with small loss, before reaching the ammunition.

Police who investigated the circumstances said they learned that the ammunition was bought in this country by German agents seven months ago with the intention of shipping it to Germany by the way of South America and a neutral European port. The plan, they said, failed because sailors of British vessels refused to engage in work of carrying ammunition to the enemies of Great Britain.

John H. Patrick, a contractor and owner of the building, had a police permit to store the ammunition and 500,000 revolvers there.

KING'S COUSIN, PORTER IN NEW YORK, DIES

New York, Dec. 23.—Herman Merchowitch, second cousin to King Peter of Serbia, died in Bellevue hospital yesterday. He received a fractured skull during an altercation Tuesday. Merchowitch was 40 years old and was employed for 15 years as a porter. His father, Prince John of Serbia, came to the United States in 1852.

Have You Neuralgia, Insomnia, Bad Blood, Liver *or* Kidney Troubles?

If you are troubled with insommia, bad blood, headache, neuralgia, pains in the muscles and joints, wasting of the thyroid gland, indigestion, affected blood pressure, fever dizziness, wasting of the muscles, affected kidneys and liver or degenerative changes of the heart muscle, a physician may tell you that the cause of your trouble is neglect of the bowels. Sir Arbuthnot Lane, that eminent English surgeon, in many cases traces maladies such as these to autointoxication arising from constipation. Your illness may be due to this, so it is well to heed Dr. Lane when he tells you that white mineral oil is an effective treatment for auto-intoxication and constipation. White mineral oil, says the modern physician, gets right to the bottom of the whole problem. And white mineral oil, in its purest, most effective form, is

Lubriol

(TRADE-MARK)

Do you suffer? Why? Because you have not taken proper care of your body, perhaps. You have not kept your bowels working regularly and naturally. Because you have relied on drugs and cathartics to aid you when you should have taken Lubriol in the beginning. But no matter how far your troubles have progressed, it is never too late to use Lubriol—the lubricating laxative that aids nature in a simple, safe, beneficient manner. If your constipation has not taken a more evil form, if it is just a periodical inconvenience, take Lubriol to prevent real woe, to keep the condition from aggravating itself, to save yourself many hours of suffering.

Lubriol acts on the human system somewhat as a drop of oil in the delicate mechanism of a watch—sets it performing its functions smoothly, without wear on the tissues. Drugs and cathartics just shake the system into temporary activity—and soon the effects wear off, leaving the body so much the worse. Lubriol, on the other hand, is just what the body needs. It has a friendly effect on you; it helps you; makes you feel happier and look healthier.

Lubriol is not absorbed into the blood as drugs and cathartics are. It does its work and passes out. Drugs and cathartics often saturate the system and neutralize doses until you get no benefit at all from them. They breed drug habits. Lubriol is always dependable; gets the same results for every dose.

Lubriol is tasteless and odorless. It is clear and pure. You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75c per pint bottle, shipped postpaid and guaranteed against breakage. Remit by money order. The editor of the Weekly Blade attests to the financial standing of the Lubriol Laboratories.

The Lubriol Laboratories

1439 NICHOLAS BUILDING, TOLEDO, OHIO

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Dec. 27.—Wheat showed unsteadiness Monday, liquidation in some quarters being the cause. It is a holiday today on the Liverpool exchange and the American market lost a little equilibrium as a result. Cash and December sold at $1.31 at noon Monday after a slight overnight advance. May sold at $1.34¾.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Dec. 24.	Close Dec. 27.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30¼
Dec.	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30¼
May	1.35½	1.35½	1.34⅝	1.34⅝	1.34⅝
Corn—					
Cash, new	....	....	....	76	75
Cash, old	....	....	....	81	80
Dec.	75¼	76½	75½	76	75
May	78⅞	80⅛	78⅞	79½	78⅝
July	79⅛	80½	79⅛	80	79¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	47	46¼
Dec.	46½	47	46¼	47	46¼
May	50½	50⅝	50⅝	50½	49⅝
Clover Seed—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.25	12.30
Dec.	12.30	....	12.25	12.25	12.30
Feb.	12.35	....	....	12.35	12.35
Mar.	12.17½	....	12.15	12.15	12.10
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	....	97
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.20	10.30
Dec.	10.30	....	10.25	10.25	10.30
Feb.	10.50	....	10.45	10.45	10.60
Mar.	10.55	....	10.55	10.55	10.70
Timothy—					
Cash	3.90	3.92½	....	3.90	3.82½
Dec.	3.90	3.92½	....	3.90	3.82½
Feb.	3.95	3.95	....	3.95	3.87½
March	4.00	....	....	4.00	3.92½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	1.28	1.28⅝	1.26⅝	1.27¼	1.27¼
May	1.29	1.29	1.26⅝	1.27⅝	1.28¼
July	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.17⅝	1.17⅝	1.18⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	73⅜	75¼	73¼	74	73⅝
May	77	78⅛	76½	77¼	76¾
July	77⅛	78⅝	76⅝	77⅜	77⅛
Oats—					
Dec.	43½	44½	43⅝	43⅝	43¼
May	47½	48¼	47¼	47½	47¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Dec.	....	....	....	16.35	16.40
Jan.	19.20	19.20	18.85	18.85	19.00
May	19.25	19.25	18.95	18.85	18.97
Lard—					
Dec.	....	....	....	9.60	9.60
Jan.	9.80	9.80	9.72	9.72	9.72
May	10.10	10.10	10.00	10.00	10.02
Ribs—					
Dec.	....	....	....	10.00	10.07
Jan.	10.20	10.22	10.02	10.00	10.10
May	10.55	10.57	10.37	10.35	10.45

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.21⅜	1.22
May	....	....	....	1.22	1.22¼
July	....	....	....	1.19⅝	1.21

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.20⅜	1.21¼
May	....	....	....	1.22¼	1.23¼

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34c; solid pack, 32c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18c; York state, 18½c; brick, 20c; limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 22c, domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 33c; strictly fresh, 38c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 50c.

Beans—Green, $4.25.

Home-grown Cabbage—$1.00 bbl.

Carrots—50c bushel.

Celery—Michigan, per 4 doz. crate, $1.15.

California Celery—Large, per doz., 90c.

Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, 12c pound.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.25 case.

Florida Head Lettuce—Per head, $3.00.

Mushrooms—65@75c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.00.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $2.50 crate.

Potatoes—$2.25 per sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Hot-house, 27c lb.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½c.

Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.40.

Shallots, per doz., 50c.

Fruits.

Apples—Winter pack Baldwins, $3.25; western box apples, Spitzenbergen, $2.50; Jonathan, per box, $2.25; Rome Beauties, $2.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.75@2.00.

Grapefruit—Florida, $2.75@3.25; Porto Rico, $2.75@3.25.

Florida Oranges—Per box, $2.25.

Florida Tangerines—Per ½ strap, 150 size, $2.00.

California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.25 per box; 100s, $2.50 per box; 126s, $2.75 per box; 150s, $3.25 per box; balance of smaller sizes, $3.50.

Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $7.00@8.00.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $4.25.

Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.

Cranberries—Late Howe's, $9.50; Jersey crop, $2.50 per box.

Casawba Melons—$3.25 case.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 16c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$4.15.

Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.

Chestnuts—Italian, 12c.

Holly, per crate, $3.25.

Holly Wreaths, per dozen, $1.40.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½c; heavy and rough, 8c.

Calves—11@12½c.

Fowls—Live, 12c; dressed, 14@15c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c; dressed, 25c.

Geese—Alive, 14@15c.

Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.

Yearling lambs, 10@11c; spring lambs, 14c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Rabbits—$2.50 per dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—15c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wilde Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., 90c.

Oats—New, 40@42c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patents, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; new buckwheat flour, $3.50@4.00 per cwt.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@34.00; coarse meal $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $31.00@33.00; old process meal, $39.00@40.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$37.00@39.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—48@50c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $7.35 per bbl.; Retail packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 16½c; No. 2, 16c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@3.75.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 27.—Flour, firmly held; spring patents, $5.75@6.20; winter patents, $5.00@5.80; winter straights, $5.45@5.70; Kansas straights, $5.60@5.75. Pork, firm; mess, $15.00@19.50; family, $21.00@22.50; short clear, $19.00@22.50. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $9.90@10.00. Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, quiet; No. 1, $1.20@1.25; No. 2, $1.07½@1.15; No. 3, 85c@1.02½; shipping, 85c@90c. Hides, quiet; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter unsettled; receipts, 5,841; creamery, extras 92 score), 34@34½c; creamery (higher scoring), 35@35½c; firsts, 28½@33c; seconds, 25½@28c. Eggs unsettled; receipts, 7,996; fresh gathered, extra fine, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32½@33c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; nearby hennery browns, 37@40c. Cheese firm; receipts, 679; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials 17¼@17½c; do, average fancy, 17c; do, current make, specials 16¾@17c; do, average fancy, 16¼@16¼c. Live poultry prices not settled; dressed firm; fresh killed chickens, 14½@27c; fowls, 12½@17c; turkeys, 23@25c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; slow; prime steers, $8.50@9.00; shipping, $7.75@8.40; butchers' $6.50@8.25; heifers, $5.75@7.75; cows, $3.25@6.00; bulls, $4.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.00; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; fresh cows and springers active and firm, $50.00@1.00. Veals—Receipts, 450; active and steady; $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 18,600; active; heavy, $6.75@6.85; mixed, $6.75@6.80; Yorkers, $5.25@6.75; pigs, $6.00@6.25; roughs, $5.85@6.00; stags, $4.50@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; active; lambs, $6.00@10.50; ewes, $5.00@9.00; wethers, $6.75@7.00; ewes, $3.00@6.50; sheep, mixed, $6.50@6.75.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; 25c higher; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; 25c higher; prime heavies, $8.85@9.00; heavy mixed, $8.80@8.85; mediums, $8.75@8.80; heavy Yorkers, $8.70@8.75; light Yorkers, $8.30@8.50; pigs, $8.00@8.25; roughs, $4.75@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,300; 50c higher; top sheep, $7.00; top lambs $10.50. Calves—Receipts, 200; steady; good to choice veals, $11.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; strong; bulk, $6.10@6.55; light, $5.85@6.45; mixed, $6.10@6.60; heavy, $6.10@6.65; roughs, $6.10@6.25; pigs, $4.75@5.90. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; easy; native beef steers, $6.00@9.90; western steers, $6.20@8.10; cows and heifers, $2.80@8.40; calves, $6.25@9.50. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; steady; wethers, $6.20@6.90; lambs, $7.00@9.60.

CANADIAN WOMEN ASK VOTE

Petition Signed by 39,534 Presented to Premier.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 24.—A petition asking for the enfranchisement of Manitoba women and signed by 39,534 women of the province, was presented to Premier Norris yesterday by a deputation from the Political Equality league. The premier assured the women that the bill providing for equal suffrage had been prepared, and added that the government hoped for its early passage at the coming session of the legislature.

In a Texas city fuel briquettes of much heating value are being made by a company which collects garbage and combines it with crude tar.

Your Stomach Bad?

JUST TRY ONE DOSE of MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY and Be Convinced That You Can Be Restored to Health.

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has been taken by many thousands of people throughout the land. It has brought health and happiness to sufferers of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments. One dose will convince the most skeptical. Get a bottle from your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage, etc., and I will mail you a $1 bottle Free. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from **Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula** without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.
Room 116 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU NEED THIS "EKKO" PORTABLE COOKER

The Safety Household Help

39c

Postpaid

Let The Blade Shopping Bureau Save You Money

This genuine "Ekko" cooker is offered to Blade readers at almost half the retail store price. It is another example of the Blade's desire to bring its great family of subscribers the biggest savings possible.

The "Ekko" cooker is really a household necessity. Once you have used it, you wouldn't sell it for any price if you could not get another. It is the neatest, safest, all-around usefullest cooker you ever saw. Use it anywhere—in the house, in camp, or on an automobile tour. Heat liquids, make soups, boil eggs, fry—do practically anything with it. The saucepan with detachable handle makes it adaptable to a dozen uses. It is marvelously compact—folds and fits together in a space only five inches in diameter. It is non-spilling, smokeless and sanitary. It never gets out of order. A little alcohol keeps it going for a wonderfully long time. There is positively no danger of explosion or leakage. It does not make unpleasant odors. The "Ekko" cooker is just what you need for kitchen, bathroom, sickroom or nursery. It is a great bargain at 39 cents, postpaid.

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

Five-Year Navy Program of Secretary Daniels, Cost of Which Is Estimated $502,482,214 Extra

The following table shows the Daniels five-year program of naval construction, to cost $502,482,214, in addition to the $100,000,000 annually appropriated in the naval bill:

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Dreadnoughts (2)	$15,560,000	(2) $ 26,580,000	(2) $37,600,000	(2) $37,600,000	(2) $ 37,600,000
Battle cruisers (2)	11,158,000	11,921,000	(1) 17,500

FORD ABANDONS PEACE PARTY TO SAIL FOR HOME

Automobile Manufacturer Is Ill and Puts Mission of Pacifists in Charge of Women Before Going.

Christiana, Dec. 24.—Henry Ford has abandoned his peace party because of illness.

Mr. Ford was a passenger on the Norwegian liner Bergenfjord, which sailed for New York this morning. Before leaving Mr. Ford said that the peace expedition would continue under the auspices of the Women's International Peace Association.

Accompanying the peace apostle was Rev. Samuel S. Marquis, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, of Detroit. The departure of Mr. Ford has ended his personal activities in Europe to try to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas.

It was known by the American pacificist's friends that he felt deeply the factional dispute that occured on the steamship Oscar II., and the coolness of the European newspapers toward his mission.

A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says:

"Before leaving Mr. Ford gave a check for 1,000,000 kroner (about $270,000) to finance the expedition. He left because he recognized that it was impossible to make headway. His party was always at loggerheads and Scandinavian pacificists adopted an attitude of reserve. When Mr. Ford found all official doors closed he broke down."

The Bergenfjord sailed from Bergen. Mr. Ford left this city for Bergen at 8 o'clock this morning, traveling incognito. The Bergenfjord is the last neutral steamer sailing for the United States from Norway until January 7.

Dr. Kuron, who has been treating Mr. Ford, said:

"The patient was not suffering from any organic trouble, but he was in urgent need of a rest."

The pacificist leader, before leaving, told his friends that, if his health permitted, he would join the party later. It is regarded as practically certain that Mr. Ford will be selected a member of neutral conference on peace no matter whether he is in Europe or in the United States when the international conclave is held.

Up to Newspapers to End War.

Before leaving Christiania for Bergen Mr. Ford wrote out the following statement for the press:

"I am satisfied with what has been accomplished in Christiania. Peace has been given publicity. Newspapers have power to end the war, for it is through publicity that the gospel of peace is spread.

"Norway is like every other country. The people are all right."

In announcing at Bergen the circumstances under which the expedition would be continued, Mr. Ford said a committee had been appointed to act as leaders. It consists of Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, the Rev. Jenken Lloyd Jones of Chicago, John Barry of San Francisco, Lieutenant Governor Andrew J. Bethea of South Carolina, and Louis P. Lochner of Chicago. Mr. Ford's secretary.

Christiania newspapers say that in view of Mr. Ford's departure no prominent Norwegians will join the expedition.

CANAL IS NOT READY YET, WARNS GOETHALS

Washington, Dec. 22.—Warning to shipping interests against the "premature resumption of the routing of ships via the Panama canal" is given in a cablegram from General Goethals, received at the Panama canal offices yesterday. Recently the canal slides were dredged sufficiently to enable small draft vessels to go through. The canal has not been opened to all traffic, however.

WHITE HOUSE CALLED THE MOST COMFORTABLE PALACE IN WORLD

When New Mrs. Wilson Takes Up Her Duties as Mistress She Will Be in Control of the Most Perfect Domestic Establishment in the World.

When President Wilson's bride takes up her duties as mistress of the White House she will find herself in control of the most perfect domestic apartments in the world. No king or emperor owns a palace that can compare with it for comfort. Most of the famous royal abodes of Europe are crude compared with it.

While the main floor of the White House is open to visitors at certain hours every weekday, the second, or residential story, says Rene Bache in the Indianapolis Star, is carefully guarded against intrusion by the public, which, all the more for this reason, is intensely curious to know what goes on upstairs—how the rooms are arranged, what the furniture is like, and how the presidential folk spend their time when at home.

Most Comfortable Palace.

Fifteen years or more ago the White House was half office building. Today however, the White House—thanks to its reconstruction by Mr. Roosevelt, at a cost of $550,000—is the most admirably equipped and most comfortable palace in the world.

The White House now has 10 bedrooms, the removal of the presidential business offices from the mansion to an annex — incidental to the reconstruction above mentioned — having made space available for five additional guest chambers.

These five guest chambers occupy the east wing of the mansion on the second floor, four of them being directly over the historic East Room. The fifth—adjoining the library—is immediately above the Green Parlor. All of the 10 bedrooms, as well as the library, open upon a wide corridor which runs throught the middle of the building from end to end.

Presidential Suite.

If, walking along Pennsylvania avenue, one pauses for a view of the front of the White House, he may know that the suite of rooms occupied by the president and his wife is represented by the last five windows of the second story toward the right. In other words, the apartment in question is in the northwest corner of the building. It comprises two large rooms and one small one, the latter being used as a boudoir.

The presidential suite is decorated in blue and gold, and the walls of the boudoir are covered with pale blue brocaded satin, in lieu of paper. Costly paintings in oils nad water colors are hung here and there, and all that Oriental rugs and hangings, ebony cabinets, mahogany tables and chairs and dainty bric-a-brac can do to adorn this home nest of the chief magistrate and his consort is contributed by the people with a disregard for expenditure approprate to royalty.

The government furnishes everything required for housekeeping purposes, and it is not desired that presidential property shall get mixed up with that of Uncle Sam. Even soap and towels are supplied, and, oh, the linen—such quantities of it, hemstitched and embroidered. The linen press of the White House is really quite a big room, its shelves weighted down under a wealth of whiteness.

Uncle Sam Does Laundering.

The new mistress of the executive mansion will have no "wash list." Uncle Sam attends to that, as well as to the housecleaning. The kitchen department runs itself, as if by clockwork.

Among the treasures of the butler's pantry are 24 dozen solid silver forks and 14 dozen pearl handled knives. These, however, are for "best;" they are used only on exceptional occasions.

The "gold" spoons in three sizes, purchased by Mr. Van Buren, have turned white, the gilding having worn off them. But there are dozens of massive pitchers, trays, gravy boats, etc., of pure silver, and a canoe four feet long, with silver mast and sail, paddled by Hiawatha, stands on a silver base, from which the detachable silver ornaments have been stolen by predatory guests at state banquets.

There is also a wonderful mirror, originally imported from France by Dolly Madison, which, in a gold frame and made in sections, has served at many a state dinner to represent a miniature lake running down the middle of the long table, and reflecting the banks of flowers and ferns placed around it.

The Roosevelt set of "queensware," which is used at state dinners, originally comprised 3,000 pieces, and cost $22,000. There are considerable remainders of the china bought during the Cleveland and Harrison administrations; but the Lincoln, Grant and Hayes sets are too precious to be used save on rare occasions, only a few pieces having escaped breakage.

No Scratched China.

An odd rule requires that no piece of china that shows the slightest imperfection, though it be only a scratch, shall appear on the table at the White House. Pieces nicked or otherwise damaged are put aside and eventually sold at auction.

The Green room, downstairs, which is next to the Green room, has been recently employed as sitting room.

All through the winter the President's wife's new home will be made beautiful with growing palms and flowering plants, of which 200 or more are placed in the lower and upper corridors and elsewhere.

The White House is said to have the most intricate and complete electrical system installed in any building in this country. There are in the mansion nearly 170 miles of wires, providing for 3,000 incandescent lights, a bell system, a private telephone system for the President and his family exclusively, burglar alarms, fire alarms and a power system which supplies current to ventilating fans and an automatic elevator.

Up to 1828 the East rooms was used by the wives of the Presidents as a laundry and nursery.

In former days—even half a century ago—the White House must have lacked much that is desirable in a residence. It had no adequate heating system, nothing of plumbing, and few of the conveniences now considered indispensable. But today the mansion is a delightful and luxurious home. Its domestic privacies are guarded as they never were when it was a semi-public building.

NO WARNING TO THE JAP LINER

U. S. Consul Reports Yasaka Maru Torpedoed Without Previous Notice.

Washington, Dec. 27.—American Consul Bristol at Port Said cabled today that no warning was given the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru before she was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean last Tuesday by a submarine of unestablished nationality. The liner, he added, made no attempt to escape.

The consul's dispatch, which came in response to Secretary Linsing's call for reports on the disaster, was the first official information on the incident which probably will be the subject to further diplomatic correspondence with the Teutonic powers.

Today's report said the submarine was not seen until after the liner had been torpedoed and that then, only her periscope was visible. The ship sank in forty nine minutes and the survivors—120 passengers, including an American, W. J. Leigh, and the 162 men of the crew—were picked up by a French cruiser and landed at Port Said, from where the first reports of the sinking came last week. The general assumption is that the submarine must have been German or Austrian. Renewed efforts will be made to determine its nationality and instructions to that effect probably will be sent out today by the state department. If it can gather the necessary information on which to proceed, the United States is prepared to include the incident in its diplomatic representations against the sinking of noncompatant ships, without warning.

The outcome of the Yasaka Maru case is generally regarded by officials and diplomats here as surrounded with wide possibilities regarding Japan's future course in the war. It has been suggested that she might answer the challenge to her shipping by a wide participation in the war, even to the extent of taking part in the operations in Europe.

While officials of the embassy did not believe that the torpedoing of the Yasaka Maru in itself was sufficient justification to induce Japan to participate in the European conflict, it was stated that a repitition would urge the Mikado's government to prompt action.

It is known in Washington diplomatic circles, however, that the greatest pressure has been brought to bear to induce Japan to send land forces to aid the allies. These efforts, it is understood in Washington, have been redoubled since the Germans and Turks have opened their campaign against the Suez canal. Loss of the canal by Great Britain, Japan's ally, would mean a heavy trade loss to Japan. Diplomats believe that this situation, aggravated by the torpedoing of the Japanese liner, may force Japan's hand.

The lack of information of any kind to establish definitely the nationality of the submarine that attacked the Yasaka Maru has prevented the state department from asking information of either Germany or Austria. The state department can take no action toward preparing an official protest because it will make material difference whether it was an Austrian or German submarine that sunk the Yasaka Maru.

In the case of Germany, the United States has received specific assurances through Ambassador von Bernstorff that Germany will not torpedo any merchant vessel without first giving warning. Austria has not made such a pledge, and the question of the sufficiency of warning by a submarine is one of the points at issue in the Ancona case.

ANOTHER KING FLEES; HIS NATION CONQUERED

KING NICHOLAS AND QUEEN WILENA OF MONTENEGRO.

Rome, Dec. 24.—Conquest of Montenegro by Teutonic troops is almost complete. The remnants of the Montenegrin army are fighting bravely in their mountains against the Austro-Hungarian forces, but their situation has become so hopeless that arrangements are being made to evacuate Cettinje, the capital.

King Nicholas and Queen Milena will take refuge in Italy, which has also offered to shelter King Peter and his Serbian court.

The Montenegrin royal family is said to have already left Cettinje and gone to Antivari, when the king and queen will embark for Italy, where they are expected early in January.

They will reside in the famous Pitti palace at Florence, which is being arranged for their occupancy.

WOMEN PUT FORD ON QUEST OF "PEACE BY CHRISTMAS"

Henry Ford's departure from Europe apparently marks the termination, in its original form, of the most novel of the many movements which have been undertaken to bring about the ending of the war. Mr. Ford's announcement that the Women's International Peace Association henceforth will conduct the expedition would seem to indicate that, so far as he personally is concerned, he will relinquish the self-imposed task which he expressed in the phrase: "Out of the trenches by Christmas."

It has not been made clear, however, whether Mr. Ford will continue to give financial support to the enterprise.

Mme. Schwimmer Did It.

The Women's International Peace Association has been in existence for some time. It held a congress at The Hague last spring and appointed delegations to visit the capitals of various European and American nations. One of the most prominent women at the congress was Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Woman Suffrage Association, and a member of the Ford peace party. After the congress of The Hague, Mme. Schwimmer came to the United States to continue her work for peace. She went to Detroit to see Mr. Ford, and it was reported it was she who suggested to him the idea of the peace expedition.

Before the peace ship Oscar II. reached the other side there were reports of dissension among the peace delegates. When Mr. Ford reached Christiania he kept in the background, it being said that he was ill. It was not until last night, however, that the unconfirmed report that he quit the party reached this country.

Physician Orders a Rest.

Although full details have not been received, it would appear that he made his departure secretly and that most of the peace delegates at the time they left Christiania for Stockholm, were ignorant of the fact that he was not to go on with them. One Christiania dispatch said Mr. Ford had boarded a train from Christiania for Bergen yesterday at about the time his former associates were leaving for Stockholm. It was said Mr. Ford's sudden departure was due to the fact that his physician had ordered him to rest.

It was on Nov. 24 that Mr. Ford announced he had chartered the Oscar II and would take to Europe a party of pacifists.

"The time has come to say 'cease firing,'" he said. "We are going to try to get the boys out of their trenches and back home by Christmas." He added he did not know how he was going to do it. Even at the time the Oscar II. sailed on December 4, no well defined plan had been arrived at, and the voyagers were not aware what would be done or where they would go when they reached Norway. It was decided later to attempt to form an international committee to sit indefinitely at The Hague and suggest means of peace.

Had Opposition From Start.

Mr. Ford invited the governors of all the states and many other prominent persons to go to Europe with him at his expense. The number of acceptances was in doubt almost up to the hour of sailing, but in the party, as finally composed, there were 148 persons with a large proportion of newspaper correspondents.

Although supported by many pacifists, Mr. Ford's plan aroused opposition here and abroad and it was soon apparent no official recognition would be given to the movement by belligerent or neutral governments. The state department at Washington limited the passports of the voyagers so that they would not be admitted to the countries at war. The Ford party reached Christiania December 18.

VILLA ARMY RUINED BY WOMEN SPIES, SAYS CONSUL

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 27.—T. D. Edwards, United States consul at Juarez, who was reported to have left El Paso last week in an endeavor to help General Villa leave Mexico, denied that he has heard anything from Villa since December 21, and said his absence from El Paso was occasioned by a lawsuit at Fort Smith, Ark.

"General Villa plans to leave Mexico and go to Cuba," said Edwards. "If he cannot go to Cuba, he will go to some other foreign country and await the downfall of the Carranza government."

Villa's failure in battle and the collapse of his fighting organization, was attributed by Edwards to the corruption of his officers by Carranza agents, most of whom, he said, were women.

"Women in Carranza's pay," said Edwards, "became so intimate with Villa ofifcers that he was afraid to trust anyone."

ASQUITH WINS IN ALL-NIGHT FIGHT

Keeps Commons in Session Until Members Grant 1,000,000 More Troops.

London, Dec. 22.—After an all-night debate the house of commons early today granted an increase of 1,000,000 men in the British army, bringing up its strength on paper to 4,000,000.

The additional 1,000,000 men will be taken from the recruits enlisted under the scheme of Lord Derby. After getting only a few hours' sleep the cabinet ministers met in council at the home of the premier for final action upon the report of Lord Derby.

The all-night session of the house of commons was marked by some sharp attacks on the government, various members making efforts to secure pledges from the cabinet as to the manner in which the new military forces should be utilized. These efforts failed. Confident that the government's critics could not muster strength enough to upset its aims, Premier Asquith held his position firmly.

Numerous demands that the house be permitted to adjourn were rejected, the cabinet insisting that it remain in session until the government's plan to increase the army had been adopted.

With the increase come changes in higher command, Lieut. Gen. Robertson, chief of the general staff, having been recalled from France to become chief of the imperial staff in London in place of Lieut. Gen. Murray, who is about to receive an important command. These changes are accepted here as indicating closer co-operation among the allies in the conduct of military operations on the western front.

MURDER RATE 8.6 TO 100,000

Statistics Supplied by Frederick L. Hoffman in the Spectator.

New York, Dec. 24.—The annual murder rate in the United States has now climbed to an average of 8.6 persons out of every 100,000 of population, according to an article dealing with the homicide record, written by Frederick L. Hoffman for the current issue of the Spectator. That is to say, about 8,000 residents of the country are murdered each year.

Mr. Hoffman bases his estimates on the murder rates of 30 cities having in 1914 a total population of 17,416,649. New York City as a whole is omitted from the tables he supplies.

Memphis, Tenn., leads all the other cities in death. There the murders in 1914 amounted to 72.2 persons out of every 100,000 population. Charleston, S. C., is second with only 33.3 out of every 100,000.

Most of the southern cities stand well at the top of the list. After the two cities named come Savannah, with a 10-year average of 28.4; next is Atlanta with a 10-year average of 26; New Orleans, 25.3; Nashville, 24.3; Louisville, 16.6, and St. Louis, 12.9. Then come San Francisco with 11.8; Cincinnati, 11; Seattle, 8.1; Spokane, 7.8, and Washington with 7.5.

Manhattan and the Bronx together are sixteenth in the list of 30 cities. The rate here is 6.1. Chicago had in 10 years 1,955 murders, the average murder rate there being 3.3 persons.

In Philadelphia the rate was 4.2 and in Boston, 4.8. The lowest rate in the cities given is that of Milwaukee, which averages 24 for the 10-year period, although its rate was 5.2 in 1914.

U-BOATS CAUSE A LOSS OF 100 LIVES ONE DAY

Submarines and Mines Break Records When They Destroy Seven Ships of Allied Nations.

London, Dec. 28.—Yesterday was a field day for the submarine. The list of disasters reported inflicted on the Anglo-French allies' commerce by German and Austrian submarines or by mines breaks the record for any one day since the war began.

Altogether about 100 lives weer lost. Seven ships were destroyed, five by submarines, and another was forced to put back to an American port.

One of the vessels was carrying a $2,000,000 cargo, consigned to Americans. So far as known, however, no American life was lost.

Names of Ships Lost.

Details of the disasters and the names of ships involved are as follows:

French steamship Ville De La Ciotat — 6,371 tons; torpedoed without warning, presumably by an Austrian submarine, in the Mediterranean; 80 persons, including women and two children, killed; rest of passengers and crew rescued by British vessel and taken to Malta.

British steamship Arlanza—15,046 tons, biggest vessel sunk since the war began, with the excetpion of the Lusitania and the Arabic. Destroyed by a mine of Archangel.

British steamship Yeddo—4,500 tons; sunk by submarine in Mediterranean, while bound for New York and Boston from East Indies, with $2,000,000 cargo for Americans; had 15 officers and crew of 60.

Belgian S. S. Ministre Beernaert—4,215 tons; sunk by submarine; crew took to boats, two of which are missing. Lloyd reports 30 of crew saved.

British S. S. Cottingham—513 tons; sunk by submarine; crew saved.

British S. S. Hadley—Sunk by submarine.

British S. S. Embia — Beached at mouth of Thames while afire.

French freighter Strathallen — Forced to return to New York "for repairs," when four days out at sea.

YAQUIS STILL HOLD VALLEY

Two Americans and Eight Germans Defending Their Ranch.

Guayamas, Mex., Dec. 27.—Via radio to San Deigo, Cal., Dec. 24)—Yaqui Indians still have possession of all property in the Yaqui valley, except two ranches, one being owned by an American named Bruss, where he, with another American and eight Germans, are supposed to be holding out, although no news has been received from them since Monday, when the second Yaqui raid began.

According to accounts received today from settlers, the Indians have destroyed all the buildings and property where they have taken charge, but no reports have yet been received of any Americans or other foreigners being killed.

Americans Leave Property.

Owing to lack of ammunition Waldo Sheldon and Barrett Jones, two young men from Greenwich, Conn., who were conducting a large ranch and who last spring were successful in driving off the Indians, were compelled to abandon their property during the night, and after a long journey through the Indians' lines, succeeded in getting out with only a skirmish in which no one was injured.

Most of the settlers are practically destitute and many are thoroughly disheartened, it is said.

Ask for Conference.

An official of the Richardson Construction Co. received a telephone message from Montere, from one of the Yaqui chiefs, stating that the Indians desired to have a conference in the mountains with Admiral Winslow, commanding the United States Pacific fleet, who is here aboard the cruiser San Diego, for the purpose of presenting their views to the Americans. He further announced that the Indians were holding in captivity Mrs. John Lehr, two young girls and two children, all of the same family. They were carried away by the Indians during the raid on Suaquegran last month.

It is reported that Mrs. Lehr is a Mexican woman whose husband is an American.

GREEK KING HAS AN INCURABLE MALADY

Athens Report Says He Has Virulent Pleurisy.

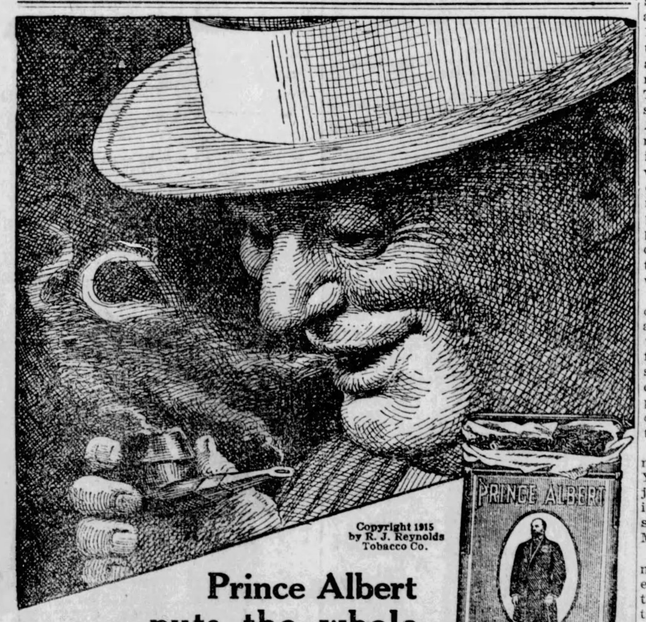
Paris, Dec. 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Midi wires to his paper that King Constantine is suffering from virulent pleurisy and that his condition is serious. The dispatch says:

"Recent reports describe King Constantine's illness as grippe and say he is out of danger, but such is not the case. Although the world at large has been much mystified as to the nature of the king's malady, it is well known to physicians here that the condition of the monarch is unfortunately fatal. It is no secret among Greek physicians that the king is a victim of virulent pleurisy which is conceded to be incurable. Constantine's death is regarded as certain within three years."

RUSSIA INVITES RUMANIA TO COME IN

Making Fresh Overtures, Says Rome Report.

Rome, Dec. 27.—The Giornale d'Italia states that Russia is making fresh advances to Rumania, offering territory to King Ferdinand if he will put his army in the field against the Germans. A Bucharest telegram says that M. Schebeko, former Russian ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has arrived there with an autograph letter from the czar to King Ferdinand offering important territorial concessions.



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GREECE STILL LEANS TO WAR

Winner of Late Election Won't Say What May Happen if Bulgars Invade.

London, Dec. 27.—Conflicting reports continue to reach London from the scene of the near eastern campaign.

Statements from some sources make it appear the Teutonic allies are preparing steadily for an offensive movement in conjunction with the Bulgarians and the Turks. Other advices however, are that the Bulgarians fear to attack, lest they be caught between two fires in the strip of territory from the Salonika-Doiran to the Salonika-Gievgeli railroads.

Greece Makes Veiled Threat.

Advices through Berlin declare that M. Gounaris, the Greek statesman whose party won the recent elections, has announced his willingness to support the present Skouloudis ministry, relinquishing his own claims to the premiership.

In an interview with a French newspaper correspondent M. Gounaris declared the policy of Greece was unchanged and that she did not wish to be dragged into the war, but he could not commit himself as to what Greece might do should Bulgarian troops enter Greek territory.

Are Still Negotiating.

The central powers are still negotiating with Greece. An interview with Premier Skouloudis forecasts failure of the efforts to prevent an invasion of Grecian Macedonia. It is intimated that if an invasion is undertaken the Athens government will devote its efforts toward obtaining guarantees of the evacuation of Greek territory, immediately following the completion of military operations.

Along the western front Paris reports successful artillery actions by the French in the Champagne, Woevre and Vosges. Berlin says operations are restricted by incessant rain.

British Repulse Turks.

A severe repulse for the Turkish army by the British Mesopotamian army at Kut-El-Amara on the Tigris is reported by the British commander, General Townshend. The Turks attacked determinedly but were beaten off, their losses being from 600 to 800 killed and wounded, it is declared, while the British casualties were under 200.

Berlin has received reports through Constantinople that the Russian army opposing the Turks in the Caucasus is demoralized from various causes, notably illness and lack of proper equipment. The latest official Russian report announces successes for the Caucasus army in repulsing a strong Turkish detachment and breaking up Turkish fortifications.

GIVES THE POPE GREETINGS

Sacred College Pays Christmas Visit to Pontiff.

Rome, Dec. 24.—Pope Benedict yesterday received the sacred college, headed by Cardinal Vannuetlli, which visited the pontiff for the purpose of extending Christmas greetings.

The pope returned the greetings warmly, and expressed regret tha "man's weakness, which had cause the European conflagration, would prevent the traditional rejoicing this season."

He hoped that peace would reig again before next Christmas.

TWO MILLION THREATEN STRIKE

Labor Union Leaders Predict Biggest Walkout for New Year.

New York, Dec. 27.—According to statements made by labor union leaders today the most extensive series of strikes ever known in the United States will begin with the new year. According to them more than 2,000,000 workers are to be called out. New York City is to be seriously affected, they said.

Those whom they report will quit work in an effort to enforce their demands will include 70,000 girls employed in the manufacture of shirtwaists, 50,000 waiters and thousands more, including milk wagon drivers, umbrella makers, shirtmakers and others.

In addition to this general demands have been made by tidewater boatmen, and many other issues are pending which, it is said, are likely to precipitate strikes.

An extensive strike it to be commenced also, it is said, by the Industrial Workers of the World.

National officers of both the coal miners and railway workers are preparing for vast strikes as a test of strength.

"BOSS" CLEARY FREED OF EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

New City, Dec. 22.—William V. Cleary, former town clerk and Democratic "boss" at Haverstraw, was found not guilty yesterday of converting $176 of the poor fund to his own use. Other indictments pending against Cleary charge grand larceny and carrying concealed weapons, the latter in connection with the shooting of his son-in-law.

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